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FOREIGN CROPS *and* MARKETS



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LATE FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS

Brazilian and United States officials on October 6 signed three agreements, providing for the purchase by the United States Government of Brazilian coffee, cocoa, and Brazil nuts, and another with respect to the manufacture of rubber goods. The coffee and cocoa transactions will be handled through established commercial channels and in accordance with existing commercial practice.

The coffee agreement provides that the United States, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, will purchase or underwrite the entire unshipped portion of the United States quota for Brazilian coffee which expired September 30, 1942. In addition, it guarantees to Brazil the purchase or underwriting by the United States of 9,300 bags of the 1942-43 Brazilian quota-year coffee, regardless of any unforeseen circumstances of the war. This represents revenue of about \$200,000,000 for the Brazilian coffee industry from the United States market alone.

The cocoa agreement provides that the United States will purchase about 1,300,000 bags of cocoa between October 1942 and March 1943. These purchases will also be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation and will result in revenues of about \$11,000,000 for the intermediate and principal crops purchased during that period.

Under the Brazil-nut accord, the Rubber Reserve Company of the United States will buy as much as 10,500 tons of the existing stocks produced in the 1942 season at a value of \$1,000,000.

The agreement on manufactured rubber goods is designed to aid the other American Republics in meeting their essential needs for products of that commodity. It also provides for readjustments of crude rubber prices for the 5-year period of the agreement.

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G R A I N S

RUMANIAN GRAIN PRICES
GREATLY INCREASED . . .

Grain prices in Rumania have risen sharply since 1939, the last year of uncontrolled grain prices, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The 1940 and subsequent harvests of the more important grains produced have been sold at fixed prices. Despite the high prices set, however, supplies of corn reaching the market were inadequate, and in the early summer of 1942 this grain was removed from the Government-controlled list for a trial period tentatively set at 2 months. Thus corn prices are now determined between the buyer and seller. Shortly after the removal from price control, a few sales of corn were reported at 20,000 and 21,000 lei per ton, as compared with the former set price of 9,000 lei plus early delivery premiums. ^{1/} It is estimated that a price of 21,000 lei in some surplus districts would, with transportation and handling costs, result in a price of 35,000 lei or more per ton in the areas where the present deficiency exists.

Corn is the most important grain in Rumania's economy from the standpoint of both production and consumption. It is estimated that corn porridge (called mamaliza or polenta in various parts of the country) forms the staple article of diet for around 70 percent of the population. Last year's corn crop was somewhat reduced, but prospects for this season's harvest appear to be generally average or better. Corn assumes added importance, and domestic needs increase with the rationing of wheat bread and the 2 breadless days per week decreed in Rumania. Compulsory admixture of corn, potato flour, or barley meal to wheat flour continues in effect. With the much improved fodder prospects for this year, it is expected that some shift of corn from feed to food will be possible, also that some exports will take place.

Trade in controlled grains is free at the fixed price with the exception of wheat, for which trading requires Government sanction. Lately it has become necessary to increase prices by special premiums in order to induce holders to release adequate stocks of grains for the country's needs and to encourage increases in the fall sowings of required grains, especially of wheat. To facilitate seeding, measures have been reported taken to insure adequate supplies of high-quality seed. The wheat harvest in 1942 is indicated to be substantially below last year's crop, largely as the result of reduced acreage. With large military requirements and a short supply of this grain, increased substitution of corn for wheat in the diet seems probable this season.

^{1/} Latest available rate placed the lei at about 0.7 United States cent.

Wheat and corn prices were low in 1938 and 1939 as the result of record wheat and near-record corn crops for those years, but beginning in 1940, prices advanced sharply and are now from 3 to 5 times as high as the 1939 level.

RUMANIA: Average grain prices received by farmers,
in lei a/ per metric ton

Season	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Rye
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
1936	4,530	2,520	2,610	2,870	-
1937	5,050	3,080	3,540	3,500	4,000
1938	4,650	3,310	3,490	4,580	3,900
1939	4,190	4,000	3,610	5,200	3,200
1940	8,500	7,200	6,900	7,200	7,000
1941	11,000	9,000	7,500	7,700	9,000
1942	22,000	b/ 9,270	14,000	15,000	16,000

Compiled from official sources.

a/ The lei during the period 1936-1940 fluctuated around 0.7 United States cent. Since 1940 there has been no rate of exchange available.

b/ Price quoted for June 20. Prices were later reported at 20,000 to 21,000 lei, farm basis.

ARGENTINA PLANS BULK HANDLING OF GRAIN CROPS . . .

The supply of bags on hand in Argentina is estimated to fill only about half the usual harvest requirements. About 106 million bags were available for last year's crop, and these filled 67 percent of requirements. The remainder of the crop was stored in used bags and in bulk. Though it is too early to forecast the probable grain production for this season, crop prospects are sufficiently favorable to indicate further aggravation of the stocks and storage situation. The present bag supply is thought to be adequate for moving the crop from the field to storage space, but some substitute for storing in bags must be found if the situation is to be alleviated.

The system of "estiba-silo" (a makeshift arrangement of bagged grain forming a circular wall inside of which the bulk grain is stored) is planned for wide use on farms as well as at railroad stations. The cement-walled underground type of silo previously planned for use on farms (see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 31, 1942) is now expected to be tried out in various points in the interior of the country and at some ports, but not on farms. As an experiment, this type of storage to the total capacity of around 3.7 million bushels is planned.

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A system of quotas is expected to be inaugurated in distributing available bags, according to the Argentine Minister of Agriculture. Under this plan the small farmer will get a larger proportion of his needs than the large operator, since the smaller farms do not have the means to build housing for bulk storage. The large farms, however, are expected to provide bulk storage for at least half of their crop. Construction of economical above-ground silos is recommended by the Ministry, for which the Banco de la Nación will extend long-term credit at a low interest rate.

The bag shortage has been a recognized problem for some time, and officials have been hunting a solution to the situation arising as the result of this scarcity and the shortage of storage space available for bulk handling of grain. Total storage space for all grains is estimated at 422 million bushels and of this amount only 10.6 percent is fitted for bulk storage. In July the total space was filled by about 275 million bushels of wheat, 75 million bushels of flaxseed, and the remainder by other grains. Therefore a very small proportion of the total space will be available for the new harvest unless special measures are taken to shift the old-crop grain to other storage. To that end, the Government proposes to convert as many sheds and warehouses as possible to bulk storage and so release a quantity of used bags for the new crop. They are also reportedly providing for the construction of additional port storage facilities totaling around 24 million bushels and for the erection of 250 country elevators.

In order to conserve existing bag supplies, various measures have been passed. The export or reexport of new or used bags or bagging material was prohibited in June, and later exports of bagged grain were placed under control, with a limit of 15 percent of a shipment being allowed in bags. The Minister of Agriculture took over control of bag sales and later took over virtually the entire stock of bags and set a maximum price on them.

CANADA'S GRAIN HARVEST NEARS COMPLETION . . .

Harvesting progressed slowly over the Prairie Provinces during late September as the result of unsettled and unseasonably cold weather. Early October, however, brought favorable weather, and good progress was made in cutting. Manitoba was reported to have virtually finished and Saskatchewan and Alberta to have from 80 to 90 percent cut. As a result of the unfavorable weather, further lodging was reported in standing crops and some damage to grains which had been cut but not threshed. Grades, and in some instances yields, are also said to have been reduced. Threshing is still not general except in Manitoba, where it is around 55 percent completed.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

EGYPTIAN COTTON PRODUCTION
LESS THAN HALF OF 1941 CROP . . .

The first official estimate places the 1942 Egyptian cotton crop at 725,000 bales (of 478 pounds) compared with a first estimate of 1,679,000 bales for 1941 and a final estimate of 1,735,000 bales. About 376,000 bales, or 52 percent of the current estimate, were designated as extra long staple cotton (presumably 1-3/8 inches or more) compared with 619,000 bales or 36 percent of the total in 1941. Government restriction of cotton acreage was the chief factor responsible for the smaller crop this year, although insufficient supplies of fertilizers and some shift to the planting of lower yielding extra-long-staple varieties (see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 21, 1942) were influential factors. Water for irrigation has been adequate this year, insect damage was light, and growing conditions were generally favorable.

Exports of cotton from Egypt were equivalent to 62,600 bales in September, 12,300 of which were destined for the United States. The total for August-September 1942 amounted to 79,200 bales compared with 292,700 last year. The United Kingdom, India, and the United States are the only important markets still accessible to Egyptian exporters, and exports in coming months will depend largely on demand from those countries. Purchases of 1941 cotton made by the 1941 Joint Anglo-Egyptian Cotton Buying Commission amounted to 1,267,000 bales, or 73 percent of the estimated crop. The 1940 British Buying Commission purchased 1,406,000 of the 1,900,000 bales produced in that year.

The Egyptian Government announced on September 9, that it would purchase all cotton from the 1942 Egyptian crop offered before May 31, 1943, at prices considerably higher than those offered by the Joint Anglo-Egyptian Commission in 1941 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 21, 1942). Open market prices for extra-long-staple cotton are somewhat higher than the Government's fixed schedule. Prices for Fully Good grades ranged during July up to 33.5 talaris per kantar (27.98 cents per pound) for Malaki, 29.5 talaris per kantar (24.64 cents) for Karnak, and 28 talaris (23.38 cents) for Sakha 4.

Domestic consumption of cotton during the 11 months ended July 29, 1942, amounted to 156,000 bales as against 141,000 for the corresponding period a year ago. Stocks in Egypt at the end of July were estimated at 1,838,000 bales compared with 1,399,000 last year. The bulk of the stocks now on hand consist of medium-long-staple cotton of 1-1/8 to 1-3/8 inches in length. The Prime Minister has stated that acreage planted to these varieties will be further restricted in 1943.

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T O B A C C O

MARKET OUTLETS FOR CUBAN TOBACCO
ABSORB REDUCED PRODUCTION . . .

In spite of the loss of markets and difficulties of transportation as a result of the war, the tobacco situation in Cuba is relatively better than that of any other export crop. Production of the 1941-42 crop was about the same as that of the preceding crop, or approximately 20 percent below the long-time average. Domestic consumption during the first half of the year increased sharply, and exports to the United States have been sufficiently high to more than offset the loss to other countries. Stocks of exportable grades from previous crops are low.

The 1941-42 crop is tentatively estimated at about 40 million pounds, or approximately equal to that of 1940-41 but considerably below the average of 53 million pounds harvested in the 4 years 1937-1940. The 10-year average 1931-1940 was about 50 million pounds.

Leaf exports during the first 7 months of 1942 totaled 19.5 million pounds as compared with 17.7 million during the corresponding months of 1941 and total 1941 exports of 29.5 million pounds. Exports in 1940 amounted to 26.4 million pounds and average exports during the 10 years 1931-1940 were nearly 30 million. Approximately 75 percent of current exports are to the United States, and shipments to Spanish Africa and Argentina accounted for most of the remainder.

Domestic consumption of leaf during the first 7 months of 1942 was about 18 percent above the corresponding period in 1941. Cigarette consumption, which normally accounts for 84 percent of domestic disappearance, increased by 17.5 percent, and cigars, representing most of the remainder, increased by 19.5 percent.

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AUSTRALIA PLANS TO MAINTAIN TOBACCO
PRODUCTION IN 1942-43 . . .

Agriculture, commerce, and manpower officials in Australia have approved measures that will enable growers to plant a 1942-43 tobacco crop, largely American-type flue-cured, approximately equal to the relatively large 1941-42 crop. The latest estimate for the 1941-42 crop from 9,161 acres was 6,683,000 pounds, which was the largest crop since 1932-33 and compares with the 1940-41 production of 5,430,000 pounds, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prices by grades for the 1941-42 crop are 10 percent higher than those of a year ago and the proportion of better grades is larger, with the result that the 1941-42 average will be more than 10 percent above that of the preceding year.

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Indications are that the 1942-43 tobacco acreage in all States, except Queensland, will be equal to or above that of 1941-42. In Queensland, which produced about one-third of the 1941-42 total, the acreage will probably be reduced substantially. The Ministry of Commerce, however, has appealed to growers in all States to plant increased acreages. Supplies of fertilizers have been assured, and negotiations are under way to guarantee prices for the 1942-43 crop no lower than those now being paid for this year's harvest. Labor for harvesting and grading the crop has also been assured.

Efforts to maintain the domestic production of leaf at as high a level as possible results from increased wartime demand for tobacco products and difficulty in obtaining imports. Imports, principally from the United States, had declined to only a fraction of requirements prior to the availability of supplies under United States Lend-Lease provisions. Lend-Lease shipments in recent months have been relatively large, and during the first 6 months of 1942 total leaf imports amounted to 10,110,000 pounds, as compared with 4,167,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1941.

Short leaf supplies have necessitated restricting the delivery of tobacco to civilian consumers to 75 percent of previous consumption. This quota has been in effect since April 1942, and recent official statements indicate that it is not likely to be increased. Action has also been taken to prevent members of defense services from securing tobacco products for distribution to civilians.

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FRANCE EXPERIMENTS WITH TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES . . .

As an experiment and to determine public reaction, France has begun the manufacture of "Gauloises" cigarettes, cigarettes containing two-thirds leaf tobacco and one-third tobacco substitutes of various kinds. The most popular substitute is the dried leaves of Jerusalem artichokes, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The "Gauloises" cigarettes are to be sold in Aix-en-Provence and at prices below those for cigarettes containing straight tobacco. Consumers will be permitted to purchase three packages of the new cigarettes every 10 days, instead of two packages, the present ration for unadulterated cigarettes.

Stocks of leaf tobacco in France and indicated supplies to be obtained in 1942 are estimated to total approximately 100 million pounds. Annual consumption on the basis of present rationing is estimated to be approximately 82 million pounds, indicating that supplies are not greatly in excess of a year's requirements. Various measures have been taken to increase the domestic supply of tobacco, including

supplemental allowances of manufactured products to growers, increased returns to growers in the form of premiums, and the utilization of all tobacco stems and stalks.

SWEDEN'S TOBACCO IMPORTS LIMITED;
CONSUMER RATIONING CONTINUED . . .

Imports of tobacco into Sweden during 1942 have been greatly curtailed and the strict rationing of tobacco products put into effect in June is being continued. The domestic production of leaf, which supplies only a fraction of the country's requirements, is being encouraged to partly offset the decline in imports, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Only one small shipment of American leaf reached Sweden during the first half of 1942, and supplies from Bulgaria and Turkey were limited. Efforts are being made to arrange for additional imports of leaf and tobacco products from the United States, but it is not known when shipping connections may be resumed. Efforts to expand domestic production have given some results, as 692 acres are reported to have been planted in 1942, as compared with 571 in 1941 and 531 acres in 1940. The increase in 1942 plantings was obtained by guaranteeing a price to growers of 28.1 cents per pound, as compared with the 1941 price of 22.1 cents. The growers were also offered a bonus of \$48 per acre for their increases in acreage over 1941.

Import difficulties have required the general rationing of tobacco products, and since June 1, 1942, the weekly ration for men 20 years or over has been 15 cigars or 45 standard cigarettes or other products approximately equivalent to the number of cigars or cigarettes indicated. Men 18 or 19 years old are entitled to one half of the full ration, and women over 20 are allowed one half of the full ration, but can only receive cigarettes.

GERMANS IN NORWAY THREATEN TO WITHHOLD
TOBACCO AS REPRISAL . . .

German authorities have threatened to revoke tobacco and liquor rations as a reprisal for anti-Quisling demonstrations in Norway. The rationing of tobacco and other products in Norway is under strict control of German authorities and apparently is used to enforce German domination. Anti-Quisling demonstrations in Kongevinger and certain other Norwegian towns have resulted in threats by German authorities in those areas to withhold tobacco and liquor from the population.

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L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S

WARTIME CHANGES IN LIVESTOCK NUMBERS 1/

Latest estimates show that livestock numbers have been increased materially since 1939 in non-European countries, especially in those countries of the United Nations engaged in increasing food production. Increases in the types of animals used for food are apparent in North America and in the British Dominions of the Southern Hemisphere. No increase in draft animals is apparent. The most recent estimates for important meat-producing countries of South America indicate some decrease in livestock numbers, especially cattle. High prices and sustained demand may be expected to result in a tendency to increase numbers, especially in those countries having an abundance of cheap feed.

Continental Europe, as a whole, shows a material decline in livestock numbers as compared with the situation immediately prior to the war when numbers were generally unusually large. The decline has been particularly noticeable in those countries of northwestern Europe especially dependent on imported feeds. Liquidations in cattle in 1942-43 may be heavier than in earlier war years. It is believed that hogs and poultry have been reduced to the minimum contemplated at present in most countries. Meat and fat production in 1942-43 will probably come short of supplying the reduced rations, even in Germany. Shortage of labor and transportation facilities for moving feed and livestock add to the difficulties this year in Europe.

Non-European Countries

The United States and Canada have already made a material contribution to the war effort by increasing cattle, hog, and sheep numbers. At the beginning of this year in the United States, cattle numbers showed an increase of 13 percent above 1939, hogs 21 percent, and sheep 8 percent. Hog production in 1942 is expected to set an all-time record, with the number of pigs raised in the spring totaling nearly 62 million head or 25 percent more than the 1941 spring crop. Another increase of 25 percent is indicated in the fall pig crop above a year earlier. The lamb crop was reduced by unfavorable weather at lambing time in the west by 2 percent as compared with the record crop of 1941. This substantial increase in livestock since the number was reduced by drought in 1935 has enabled the United States Government agencies to purchase during the period January-September 1.2 billion pounds of pork (65 percent canned), approximately 6 million pounds of beef, and 520 million pounds of lard, mostly for distribution to our Allies.

Canadian hog numbers have made substantial gains since the war began. The figure for June 1942 is not yet available, but estimates place the number at approximately 7 million head, an increase of 63 percent compared with 1939. Canada is supplying large quantities of bacon to the United Kingdom,

1/ By Esther H. Johnson, assistant agricultural economist.

and the new contract calls for 675 million pounds, an increase of 12.5 percent above 1941-42. Cattle numbers probably also increased in 1941-42, although no estimate for June is available yet. The December estimate of 1941 showed an increase in cattle numbers of 6 percent above 1938.

Canada, Mexico, and Cuba have all exported beef to the United States, either as cattle on the hoof or as dressed meat. This movement has been relatively large in recent years, but since mid-summer of 1942, the Governments of Canada and Cuba have restricted exports in the interest of the domestic consumer. Mexican live-cattle exports to the United States are also expected to be smaller for 1942 than in 1941, as it is not thought that Mexico can safely increase exports above the 450,000 head estimated for 1942 without seriously depleting herds. A new national cattle census was made in 1940, complete details of which are lacking, but on the basis of the estimates available, cattle numbered about 11,750,000 compared with 10,083,000 in 1930. Estimates for intervening years published by the International Institute of Agriculture indicate considerably larger numbers than this in 1938 and 1939. The final census statistics are not yet available, but it is obvious that the figures published by the International Institute of Agriculture was overestimated.

Australia and New Zealand had larger numbers of cattle and hogs in 1941 than in 1939, and not much change is indicated for 1942. Recent official estimates are not available for the Union of South Africa but there is no reason to believe that the upward trend in cattle, sheep, and hog numbers has been checked in view of the current high prices for meat and wool. The most important change in the British Dominions as a result of the war is increased demand at home, for both civilian and Army consumption, with exports to the United Kingdom confined principally to lamb and mutton and the choicer cuts of beef. Much of the meat exported is reduced by various processes of deboning, dehydration, and canning so that it will occupy the smallest shipping space possible.

Europe

Livestock numbers in Europe were at a high level in 1939, just prior to the beginning of the European war. It is estimated that the total number of cattle in Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, reached 112 million head that year. Hog numbers in 1939 were estimated to be 82 million head, and while relatively large, were somewhat smaller than in 1937, due principally to the reduction in Spain as a result of the Civil War. Sheep numbers, after increasing for several years, had reached 134 million head by 1939. Preliminary estimates ^{1/} based on the best information obtainable indicate that by 1942 cattle had declined about 16 percent from 1939, hogs 27 percent, and sheep 6 percent. Europe normally supports approximately 15 percent of the world's cattle numbers, 27 percent of the hogs, and 18 percent of the sheep.

^{1/} The numbers of countries on which these estimates are based are: For cattle 21, hogs 17, and sheep 14.

WORLD: Summary of numbers of cattle, hogs, and sheep, by continents,
5-year averages 1909-1913, 1921-1935,
and 1939 or nearest estimate

Kind of livestock and period	North and Central America and West Indies	South America	Europe exclud- ing Soviet Union	Africa	Asia exclud- ing Soviet Union	Oceania	World total includ- ing Soviet Union
	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head
CATTLE							
1909-1913..	76	80	103	34	195	14	563
1921-1925..	88	102	98	50	233	17	642
1926-1930..	87	109	104	56	250	16	687
1931-1935..	97	106	107	60	269	17	700
1939 a/ ...	106	108	112	61	275	18	743
HOGS							
1909-1913..	60	24	72	2	86	1	266
1921-1925..	71	21	61	2	81	1	255
1926-1930..	68	30	71	2	93	2	287
1931-1935..	67	31	80	3	97	2	295
1939 a/ ...	64	31	82	3	85	2	298
SHEEP							
1909-1913..	55	93	135	71	108	115	690
1921-1925..	43	81	124	76	106	109	637
1926-1930..	53	101	128	94	112	131	742
1931-1935..	62	97	124	100	117	140	693
1939 a/ ...	62	108	134	100	112	143	744

Compiled from official and reliable private sources. a/ Or nearest estimate.

Livestock numbers in northwestern Europe have probably passed the period of greatest wartime liquidation. Meat production in 1942-43, therefore, will reach a lower level than in 1940-41 and 1941-42 when liquidations were unusually heavy as a result of the cutting off of imported feedstuffs and German requisitions and demands. The livestock industries of Denmark and the Netherlands, especially, had been built on the premise that it was more profitable to import feed and feed it to cattle, hogs, and poultry and market the surplus livestock products in the nearby British market than to restrict livestock production to the number that could be fed and marketed in the domestic market. Therefore, in pre-war times these countries geared their livestock industries chiefly to British requirements. During the past 2 war years these and other countries of northwestern Europe under Axis domination have been under compulsion to furnish Germany with large quantities of meat and fats. These demands, combined with scarcity of feedstuffs, have been responsible for the low level to which livestock numbers have been reduced. The populations of these northern countries are on very slim meat rations, with not much chance for improvement in 1942-43. Even the fish catch in Norway has been requisitioned by the Germans. Large numbers of cows have recently been taken from Norway to the Ukraine by the Germans.

Germany will not be able to obtain supplies from northwestern Europe in such quantities in 1942-43 and is expected to turn to the eastern countries of Europe for additional supplies, namely the Baltic States and the Danube Basin countries. Recent decrees issued by the German authorities in the eastern countries require the delivery of certain quantities of animal products from each farm and also prohibit the slaughter of breeding animals. Recent information concerning the situation in different areas follows. See table, pages 420-425, for detailed estimates.

Northwestern Europe

So far the reduction in hog numbers in this area has been much greater than in cattle numbers. In Denmark hog numbers in July 1942 were 62.5 percent smaller than in 1940, when they had reached the highest level for some years. Hog slaughter has been reduced to two-thirds of the normal weekly. Beginning October 1942, the slaughter weight is 176 pounds instead of 132 pounds. Hog numbers in Norway, Netherlands, France, and Belgium were less than half of pre-war numbers. The decline in cattle numbers has been much less compared with the pre-war period. Sheep numbers, generally, have declined less than other livestock owing to the demand for wool. There appears to be a tendency to increase draft animals, although recent reports indicate that Germany has requisitioned most of the horses in Europe.

Livestock numbers in Sweden have declined materially since 1939. Estimates are not yet available for 1942 but a substantial reduction in bred sows in 1942 indicates a further decrease in hog numbers. Cattle and milk cows are about 100,000 smaller than in 1939. A severe decline in pork and beef supplies is indicated for Sweden, and a continued reduction is indicated for future months. Meat rations are rapidly diminishing, and the normal consumer is now entitled to only 170 grams (6 ounces, weekly. Reserve stocks of canned meat are not being accumulated but on the contrary are being rapidly depleted.

Due to the long dry spell south of the Loire River in France, which has hindered the growth of pastures, livestock have been transported to the Paris basin for feeding in the northern France sugar-beet district. Lack of fodder and hay has caused great anxiety to cattle raisers.

Owing to the fact that pre-war Belgian livestock estimates are believed to have been underestimated, such figures as are available fail to show a decline in numbers in that country. It is believed in authoritative circles that underestimates were made in pre-war times in order to evade taxes, whereas present estimates are more accurate as feed allocations are made on the basis of these estimates. Owing to the desperate food situation as a result of required deliveries to Germany and the German army of occupation, Germany has been obliged to furnish some fresh and frozen meat to Belgium, part of which is to be imported as

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live cattle probably from the Netherlands. These imports are designed to provide meat for the canning industry and contribute to a reserve of 200 metric tons (440,000 pounds) of meat. Last winter Denmark supplied Belgium with some pork, which was placed in cold storage to be distributed during the period of low domestic production.

Recent reports indicate that it will be impossible to maintain cattle numbers in the Netherlands at present levels, which are 16 percent below pre-war. The proportion of young is stated to be abnormally high, so the plan is to slaughter young and slightly increase the meat ration but to decrease the butter ration.

Spain and Portugal were able to maintain livestock numbers fairly well through 1941. Since then, however, there has been a rapid deterioration in the situation, especially in Spain.

Germany, Italy, and the Danube Basin Countries

The German meat ration for the normal consumer has been seasonally increased this fall in anticipation of shipments from the eastern countries (Baltics) and Poland. It is not certain, however, that the increase in the ration can be maintained, as livestock numbers have declined and reserves are smaller. Early slaughtering has been encouraged by increasing premiums for animals slaughtered in September. The idea is to slaughter early, before changing to winter feeding conditions, due to scarcity of fodder. Some new barley has been allotted for the purpose of hog fattening, and allocations of fodder potatoes have been made where no transportation is required.

Although the numbers of cattle and hogs in Italy were smaller in 1942 than in 1939, the decrease was apparently somewhat less than in the countries of northwestern Europe. The forage problem has become acute on account of the widespread dryness. The Government is creating hog fattening facilities for private individuals and institutions. It is believed that a large quantity of potatoes has been used for fodder, due to limited supplies of feed and the small hay crop. Meat consumption was drastically restricted in public eating places in the spring of 1942. Beginning in February, beef, lamb, goat meat, pork, and horse meat were available only Saturday noons in public eating places.

Prospects of increased livestock supplies from the Danube Basin countries for local consumption appear scant despite improved prospects of a better corn crop than a year ago. Germany will undoubtedly demand as much meat and fat from this area as possible to make up for decreased supplies from northwestern Europe. Numbers of cattle and hogs were reduced to a low level as a result of heavy slaughter in the winter of 1941-42, and the condition of the stock at the beginning of the new marketing year this fall is not particularly satisfactory due to unsettled

conditions, pasture deterioration, especially in the south as a result of widespread drought, the requisitioning of corn for food, and high feed prices.

The situation as regards livestock in the territory making up former Yugoslavia is somewhat obscure. The main feed crop, corn, has been adversely affected by drought in the southern part of the country. In Croatia the number of hogs is now under 1,000,000 head. About two-fifths of the hogs in Yugoslavia were normally raised in this section. Due to the shortage of hogs, edible vegetable oils must replace lard. Plans are under way to expand hog breeding and to increase the acreage under potatoes and fodder beets. It is estimated that 25 percent of the young pigs die from disease. The Government plans to reorganize the veterinary service and to pay more attention to vaccinating animals. Also the stock is to be improved by the selection of good breeds. In Serbia, hog producers are to be permitted to withhold 400 kilograms (882 pounds) of corn for each hog for fattening purposes.

In Bulgaria the livestock situation is reported as unsatisfactory due to insufficient feed. Conditions were so critical this summer that the sale and consumption of meat was prohibited from August 21 to 27. Cattle slaughter was unrestricted in the spring of 1942 due to insufficiency of fodder, the requisitioning of corn for food, and the shortage of leather. Excessive numbers of pigs were killed owing to high feed prices. The Rumanian corn supply was reported, late this summer, as insufficient to last until the new harvest. Stocks of cattle and hogs were greatly reduced, but negotiations were being carried on with Germany to import high grade livestock against slaughter stock for export. Further liquidations of stock in the late summer months increased supplies of meat temporarily.

Poland and the Baltic Countries

Poland has suffered a heavy decrease in livestock numbers as a result of the war. Information is extremely scant, but it is roughly estimated that livestock numbers in 1942 in former Polish territory were from 30 to 40 percent below 1939 totals. This is one of the areas that is eventually intended to furnish meat and fats to Germany. Little is known as to the extent that supplies are now going to Germany.

Livestock numbers in the Baltic States are also considerably below normal, but reports indicate that Germany is already requiring deliveries of meat, milk, butter, and eggs in proportion to the size of each farm. Breeding stock is being conserved. The meat quotas have been fairly well met so far, except that Latvian pork deliveries have been deficient. In the late spring a growing food shortage was indicated. There was also a shortage of draft animals, and Germany was increasing requisitions of cattle from these areas.

LIVESTOCK: Changes in numbers in specified countries
as compared with pre-war

Country and year	Month	Total cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep	Goats	Horses, mules, asses
North and Central America and West Indies		1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
United States							
1938	Jan.	65,249	24,466	44,525	51,210	-	a/15,245
1939	do	66,029	24,600	50,012	51,595	-	a/14,492
1940	do	68,197	24,926	61,115	52,399	-	a/14,481
1941	do	71,461	25,478	54,256	54,283	-	a/14,136
1942 b/	do	74,607	26,303	60,526	55,979	-	a/13,667
Canada							
1938	June	8,511	3,874	3,487	3,415	-	c/ 2,821
1939	do	8,475	3,874	4,294	3,366	-	c/ 2,824
1940	do	8,565	3,895	5,882	3,452	-	c/ 2,858
1941	do	8,799	3,886	5,994	3,550	-	c/ 2,881
Mexico							
1930 d/	May	10,083	-	3,698	3,674	6,544	4,798
1940 e/	do	11,750	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba							
1938	Jan. f/	5,074	-	g/ 952	g/ 164	g/ 54	674
1939	do	5,559	-	-	-	-	725
1940	do	4,900	-	-	-	-	652
1941	do	5,335	-	857	141	-	424
South America							
Argentina							
1938	June	34,318	-	3,381	45,917	4,761	9,053
1940	Jan.	-	-	-	44,000	-	-
1941	Sept.	33,750	-	4,908	49,780	-	-
Brazil							
1938	Sept.	42,600	-	24,075	14,167	h/6,019	10,832
1939	do	-	-	23,343	-	-	-
1941	do	-	-	-	10,945	6,317	-
Chile							
1937 i/	Apr.	2,460	-	340	6,200	800	450
1939	do	2,356	-	-	-	-	-
1940	do	2,421	-	-	5,616	-	-
Uruguay							
1937 i/	do	8,227	633	346	17,931	28	655
1940	do	8,000	-	-	20,000	-	-
1941 b/	do	-	-	-	18,000	-	-

Continued -

LIVESTOCK: Changes in numbers in specified countries
as compared with pre-war, continued

Country and year	Month	Total cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep	Goats	Horses, mules, asses
<u>Europe</u>		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom		<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>
1938	June	8,762:	-	4,383:	26,675:	-	c/ 1,094
1939	do	8,883:	-	4,395:	26,923:	-	c/ 1,087
1940	do	9,093:	3,958:	4,106:	26,319:	-	c/ 1,076
1941	do	8,928:	3,979:	2,551:	22,145:	-	-
1942	do	9,143:	4,219:	2,128:	21,367:	-	-
Ireland							
1938	do	4,056:	1,282:	959:	3,197:	-	608
1939	do	4,057:	1,260:	931:	3,048:	-	603
1940	do	4,023:	1,230:	1,049:	3,071:	109:	621
1941	do	4,150:	1,308:	763:	2,909:	97:	615
1942	do	4,092:	1,304:	514:	2,685:	-	-
Norway							
1938	do	1,399:	832:	429:	1,778:	308:	193
1939	do	1,455:	864:	362:	1,744:	249:	204
1942	do	1,100:	670:	180:	900:	-	180
Sweden							
1938	July	3,036:	-	1,371:	406:	-	c/ 617
1939	do	2,975:	-	1,315:	373:	-	c/ 617
1940	do	-	1,868:	-	-	-	-
1941	do	2,800:	1,785:	1,318:	-	-	-
1942 j/	Jan.	2,450:	1,640:	-	-	-	-
Denmark							
1938	July	3,186:	1,599:	2,842:	147:k/	21:c/	564
1939	do	3,271:	1,614:	3,133:	143:	10:c/	577
1940	do	3,226:	1,591:	3,218:	-	-	c/ 575
1941	do	2,987:	1,456:	1,770:	143:	-	c/ 589
1942	do	2,835:	1,468:	1,206:	171:	-	c/ 596
Netherlands							
1938	May	2,763:	1,503:	1,538:	654:	-	c/ 312
1939	do	2,817:	1,566:	1,553:	690:	-	c/ 322
1940	do	2,650:	1,500:	-	-	-	-
1941 v/	Spring	2,400:	1,250:	900:	-	-	-
1942 j/	do	2,400:	1,200:	650:	-	-	250
Belgium							
1938	Jan. f/	1,710:	972:	872:	(160)	-	264
1939	do	1,690:	966:	960:	153:	-	265
1940	do	1,600:	886:	856:	-	-	246
1941	do	1,828:	834:	633:	153:	116:	286
1942 l/	do	1,760:	820:	420:	-	-	320

Continued -

Livestock: Changes in numbers in specified countries
as compared with pre-war, continued

Country and year	Month	Total cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep	Goats	Horses, mules, asses
Europe		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
France		head	head	head	head	head	head
1938	Jan. f/	15,805	8,848	7,117	9,894	1,447	3,048
1939	do	15,622	8,732	7,127	9,872	1,416	3,012
1940	Nov.	14,698	8,843	5,481	8,308	-	m/ 2,084
1941	Feb.	14,574	7,745	4,044	8,423	-	m/ 2,138
1942	Jan.	12,000	-	3,500	8,000	-	m/ 2,000
Spain							
1939	Jan. f/	(3,500)	-	(5,000)	(17,900)	-	-
1940	Jan.	3,234	-	4,944	21,779	5,384	c/ 530
1941	do	3,898	-	5,612	24,237	6,249	2,585
1942 b/	do	3,900	-	5,000	23,000	6,000	2,550
1942 b/	Spring	2,700	-	2,900	14,000	4,000	-
Portugal							
1935 i/	Jan.	778	-	1,139	3,224	1,257	474
1939	do	(905)	-	(1,250)	(3,274)	-	-
1940 i/	do	832	-	1,177	3,890	1,196	a/ 202
1941	do	826	-	1,150	3,900	1,180	a/ 195
1942 j/	do	650	-	1,010	3,430	-	-
Italy							
1938	Mar.	n/ 7,667	-	2,940	9,457	1,828	2,019
1939	do	n/ 7,879	-	3,303	9,865	1,868	2,003
1940	do	n/ 7,790	-	3,212	9,968	1,829	1,964
1941 j/	do	n/ 7,800	-	3,050	10,100	1,750	-
1942 j/	do	7,500	-	2,800	10,100	-	-
Switzerland							
1938	Apr.	1,701	-	923	-	-	-
1939	do	1,711	-	880	(176)	-	-
1940	do	1,694	-	958	-	-	-
1941	do	1,584	-	762	198	213	148
1942	do	1,492	-	670	196	207	c/ 144
Germany							
1938	Jan.	20,504	10,224	23,847	4,693	2,630	3,441
1939	do	19,911	9,962	23,570	4,809	2,509	3,449
1940	do	19,800	10,000	25,200	4,900	2,300	-
1941 j/	do	19,500	-	21,000	-	-	-
1942 j/	do	19,550	-	18,900	-	-	-
Austria							
1939	Jan. f/	2,596	1,223	2,872	316	354	248
1940	do	2,500	-	3,000	230	330	260
1942	do	1,555	950	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia							
1938 o/	do	n/ 4,938	2,560	3,612	644	1,114	n/ 705
1939 o/	do	n/ (5,300)	-	(3,100)	(700)	-	-
1942 j/	do	3,960	2,220	2,010	500	-	c/ 600

Continued -

Livestock: Changes in numbers in specified countries
as compared with pre-war, continued

Country and year	Month	Total cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep	Goats	Horses mules, asses
Europe, continued:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Poland		head	head	head	head	head	head
1938	June	10,553	-	7,525	3,411	420	3,916
1939	do	(10,500)	-	(7,500)	(3,400)	-	-
1942 j/	do	6,600	-	5,000	2,100	-	2,300
Hungary							
1938 o/	Spring	n/ 1,889	917	3,110	1,629	41	819
1939 o/	do	n/ (2,050)	-	(3,600)	(1,700)	-	-
1940	do	n/ 2,605	1,249	4,648	1,750	88	995
1941 v/	do	-	-	4,800	-	-	-
Yugoslavia							
1938 o/	Jan. f/	n/ 4,205	1,946	3,180	9,909	1,901	1,392
1939 o/	do	n/ 4,305	1,994	3,451	10,137	1,890	1,406
1940 o/	do	n/ 4,263	1,984	3,503	10,154	1,866	1,415
1942 j/	do	3,100	-	2,200	-	-	800
Greece							
1938	do	1,065	217	465	8,451	5,288	969
1939	do	1,034	199	430	8,139	4,356	951
1942 j/	do	520	-	280	4,180	2,680	470
Bulgaria							
1935	do	n/ 1,873	-	902	8,839	913	750
1939	do	(1,870)	-	(1,000)	8,737	-	-
1940	do	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
1941	do	-	-	1,600	-	-	-
Rumania							
1938	do	4,184	2,110	3,170	12,372	408	2,085
1939	do	4,161	2,030	3,165	12,678	399	2,175
1942 q/	do	3,400	-	2,050	9,280	-	1,430
Lithuania							
1938	June	1,097	775	1,093	1,208	-	c/ 517
1939	do	1,104	735	1,117	1,224	-	c/ 521
1940	do	1,188	785	1,160	1,263	-	557
Latvia							
1938	Summer	1,224	878	814	1,361	r/ 6	400
1939	do	1,272	890	890	1,469	-	415
1942 j/	do	1,100	760	-	-	-	-
Estonia							
1938	June	661	452	385	650	2: c/	219
1939	do	646	480	442	696	2: c/	219
1941	do	444	-	310	418	-	c/ 153
1942 j/	do	300	-	-	422	-	-

Continued -

LIVESTOCK: Changes in numbers in specified countries
as compared with pre-war, continued

Country and year	Month	Total cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep	Goats	Horses, mules, asses
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Europe, continued:		<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>
Finland							
1938	Sept.	1,954	1,368	531	1,073	11	c/ 390
1939	do	1,938	1,378	519	1,000	10	c/ 386
1941	Mar.	1,590	1,097	259	718	-	c/ 359
1942	do	1,488	1,032	237	j/ 480	-	j/ 340
Soviet Union							
1938	Winter	50,900	22,700	25,700	58,000	8,600	c/ 16,200
1941 s/	Jan.	20,000	-	8,207	42,000	-	14,400
1942 s/	do	13,361	-	4,224	39,167	-	8,320
Africa							
Morocco							
1938 t/	-	2,500	-	-	10,000	6,000	967
1941 u/	-	3,000	-	1,000	14,000	8,000	-
Algeria							
1938	Sept.	789	407	60	5,965	2,737	684
1942	Mar.	700	-	90	7,500	3,000	590
Tunisia							
1938	Jan. f/	507	-	29	3,383	1,762	324
1939	do	501	143	25	2,316	1,219	289
1942	Summer	446	-	28	r/ 3,200	1,815	102
Egypt							
1937	Sept.	n/ 1,940	-	37	1,919	1,311	w/ 1,196
1942 i/	do	n/ 1,902	-	21	1,241	670	w/ 810
Union of S. Africa:							
1938	Aug.	11,614	-	948	39,118	6,213	-
1939	do	12,060	-	965	38,406	6,141	-
1940	do	12,000	-	-	41,000	-	-
Asia							
Turkey t/							
1938	-	n/ 7,853	-	2	17,760	12,535	1,817
1939	-	n/ 8,214	-	2	18,958	12,493	-
1940	-	n/ 8,463	-	2	18,857	12,772	-
1941	-	n/ 8,673	-	1	18,905	12,829	2,250
Iran							
1937	-	2,920	-	-	14,011	7,119	1,538
1941 j/	-	2,000	-	-	16,000	6,000	x/ 1,145
1942 j/	Mar.	1,960	-	-	13,700	6,009	e/ 1,190
Iraq							
1938 t/	-	n/ 309	-	-	5,514	2,223	e/ 180
1939 u/	-	n/ 435	-	-	8,000	3,000	380
1942 u/	-	n/ 435	-	-	6,000	2,250	380

Continued -

LIVESTOCK: Changes in numbers in specified countries
as compared with pre-war, continued-

Country and year	Month	Total cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep	Goats	Horses, mules, asses
Asia, continued		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Syria and Lebanon		head	head	head	head	head	head
1938	-	343	-	8	2,129	2,291	298
1942	-	300	-	-	3,000	1,500	268
Japan							
1938	Jan. f/	1,826	109	1,083	90	293	-
1939	do	1,94	116	1,140	114	282	-
1941 j/	do	2,096	-	1,318	351	-	-
Netherlands Indies							
1938	do	4,414	-	-	-	-	c/ 671
1939	do	4,463	-	-	-	-	c/ 694
1940	do	4,577	-	-	-	-	c/ 704
Oceania							
Australia							
1938	do	13,078	3,369	1,100	113,373	85	c/ 1,747
1939	do	12,862	3,355	1,156	111,058	85	c/ 1,724
1940	do	13,080	-	1,455	119,305	-	c/ 1,699
1941	do	13,284	-	1,798	122,700	-	c/ 1,668
1942 b/	do	-	-	-	125,000	-	-
New Zealand							
1938	Jan.	4,500	1,873	756	32,379	-	c/ 278
1939	do	4,565	1,854	683	31,897	-	c/ 275
1940	do	4,533	1,850	714	31,063	-	c/ 272
1941	do	4,576	-	769	31,752	-	c/ 266

Compiled from official sources, the International Institute of Agriculture, and information received from reliable sources. Figures in parentheses interpolated. a/ Horses and mules only. b/ Preliminary. c/ Horses only. d/ 1930 census. e/ Provisional. f/ December estimate, preceding year. g/ 1934. h/ Preceding year. i/ Census. j/ Preliminary estimates based on information received. In Europe, for pre-war boundaries unless otherwise stated. k/ 1929. l/ Pre-war official figures believed to be underestimated. m/ Horses only. On Jan. 1, 1938, the number of horses totaled 2,742,000 and 2,692,000 in 1939. n/ Buffaloes included. o/ Former boundaries. p/ Includes northern territories reannexed and Sub-Carpathian Russia. q/ Estimate for Old Kingdom, Bessarabia, and Bukovina. r/ June 1935. s/ On collective farms in unoccupied Soviet Union. Represents less than half the total livestock in unoccupied territory, with the exception of horses (prior to present campaign), the remainder being personal property of collective farmers, noncollective peasants, and the State farms and subsidiary agricultural enterprises. t/ Number taxed. u/ Estimates, including untaxed. v/ Sheep withheld from market first part of year on account of good grazing in danger of starvation in fall and winter 1942-43. w/ Excluding animals belonging to the British Army. x/ Asses only.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN SHEEP- AND GOATSKIN MARKET IN IRAQ . . .

Since the arrival of British troops in Iraq in June 1941, the number of sheep and goats slaughtered has increased, particularly outside of municipal abattoirs. Stocks of sheep- and goatskins have not been accumulating recently, and materials leaving the tanneries do not wait long before they are shipped. Pre-emptive buying by the various countries is said to be stimulating trade. The number of sheep in Iraq is estimated at between 7 and 8 million head, while goats number about 3 million.

IRAQ: Take-off of sheep- and goatskins, 1938-1941, January-March 1942

Year	Slaughter in official abattoirs		Estimated total take-off a/	
	Sheep	Goats	Sheepskins	Goatskins
	Head	Head	Pieces	Pieces
1938	967,841	274,850	1,064,625	288,592
1939	931,879	417,617	978,473	438,498
1940	967,103	374,401	1,015,458	393,121
1941	853,267	330,207	b/ 1,066,583	b/ 363,227
January-March 1942	138,171	45,312	b/ 207,256	b/ 56,640

American Legation, Baghdad.

a/ Includes the skins of animals slaughtered outside the municipal abattoirs, which for sheep is estimated at 10 percent and for goats at 5 percent above the official figures.

b/ Slaughter outside the municipal abattoirs is estimated to have increased to 25 percent in 1941 and to 50 percent in 1942 for sheep and to 10 percent in 1941 and 25 percent in 1942 for goats.

The bulk of the sheep- and goatskins are offered to the export market, since domestic consumption does not exceed 5 percent of the total production and also represents the poorest grades of skins. Tanned sheepskins are used by local shoemakers as inner linings and tanned goatskins are used as upper leather in slippers, sandals, and cheap footwear. Sheepskins are usually tanned before export, whereas goatskins are shipped both raw and tanned. The average weight of a tanned sheepskin is about 1.1 pounds, while the average weight of a goatskin with hair is 2.75 pounds and tanned 1.37 pounds.

The Axis countries imported substantial shares of Iraq's skins before the war, but from 1940 on, the bulk of the purchases was made by the United States and the United Kingdom. Exports of sheepskins to the United States from 1939 to 1941 increased by 350 percent and exports of

goatskins increased by 40 percent in the same period. Exports during the first 6 months of 1942 indicate that the United States will receive even larger shares of Iraq's total sheep- and goatskin exports.

IRAQ: Exports of sheepskins by destination,
1939-1941, and January-June 1942

Country of destination	1939	1940	1941	January- June 1942
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
United States	35.3	161.0	158.7	377.0
United Kingdom	474.0	491.6	974.4	138.9
India	251.3	348.3	-	24.3
Syria	423.3	8.8	-	22.0
Turkey	-	-	308.7	-
Iran	-	-	169.8	-
Germany	485.0	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	103.6	-	-	-
Italy	75.0	22.1	-	-
Japan	-	13.2	-	-
Others	4.4	2.2	-	-
Total	1,851.9	1,047.2	1,611.6	562.2

American Legation, Baghdad.

IRAQ: Exports of goatskins by destination,
1939-1941, and January-June 1942

Country of destination	1939	1940	1941	January- June 1942
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
United States	568.8	643.7	800.3	345.9
United Kingdom	707.7	160.9	11.0	13.2
India	-	-	-	35.3
Syria	440.9	99.2	-	-
Turkey	-	-	105.8	-
Iran	-	-	83.8	-
Germany	114.6	-	-	-
Italy	2.2	30.9	-	-
Others	37.5	-	-	-
Total	1,871.7	934.7	1,000.9	694.4

American Legation, Baghdad.

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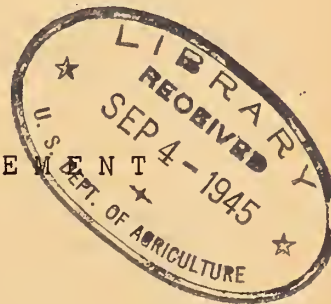
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FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

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ANNUAL SUPPLEMENT



UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
1941-42

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Note: Except as otherwise noted, all trade figures this publication are compiled from publications and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1941-42

During the fiscal year 1941-42, United States agricultural exports made a striking recovery from the depths to which, in the preceding year, they had sunk. Their total value in fact approached levels not reached since before the depression. Increases in imports of farm products have been significant though less marked than in the case of exports.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products,
1929-30 to 1941-42

Year beginning July	Domestic agricultural exports	Supplementary agricultural imports	Supplementary imports as percentage of exports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1929-30	1,496	889	59
1930-31	1,038	512	49
1931-32	752	375	50
1932-33	590	283	48
1933-34	787	419	53
1934-35	669	498	74
1935-36	766	641	84
1936-37	732	867	118
1937-38	891	588	66
1938-39	683	486	71
1939-40	738	571	77
1940-41	350	628	179
1941-42 Prel. ^{a/}	1,032	767	74

^{a/} Total agricultural for May and June estimated. See note, page 466.

Agricultural Exports

The apparent revival in exports did not represent to the farmer a simple restoration of pre-war or predepression conditions. It was rather, in the first place, the direct result of Government purchasing for export to the Allied democracies, superseding to an ever increasing extent the normal functioning of private enterprise in this field, which was almost completely blocked by the war. It was, in the second place, characterized by a phenomenal shift in the types of commodities entering into the trade, so that certain sections of the farming community faced a steadily decreasing market while others were called on to produce an unprecedented volume of goods. Thirdly, the volume of exports as measured in terms of value was due, to a significant extent, to price increases; whereas the quantities of various products exported did not actually increase to the extent indicated by the increase in value.

Cotton exports must be considered entirely apart from the general farm export situation in 1941-42 if confusion is to be avoided. For the year in question, farm exports were valued at over a billion dollars, a sum 48 percent higher than the average for the 10 years preceding. But the quantity, according to the index, declined approximately 20 percent. If, however, cotton is eliminated, the remaining export commodities show a rise in 1941-42 of 144 percent in value and of 61 percent in quantity, when compared with the average for the years 1931-32 to 1940-41. This and the fact that cotton once constituted almost half the total value of agricultural exports, compared with less than 10 percent in the fiscal year 1942, indicates the importance of this commodity in the current situation.

Other shifts, though of lesser magnitude, are also to be observed. What has actually occurred has been a complete change in agriculture from a peacetime to a wartime footing. Many of the commodities which were once the staples of the country's farm exports have fallen to relatively unimportant places, while items, formerly minor, have risen to entirely new levels of importance. While cotton and tobacco once normally constituted nearly two-thirds of United States farm exports, they now, in 1941-42, while still occupying important places, form less than one-fifth. Of greater importance in point of value are exports of dairy products, egg products, lard, and various kinds of pork. Fruits are no longer among the first exports. Prunes and raisins alone have retained importance, and orange exports have survived in about their pre-war volume. But fresh apples, pears, and grapes, and canned fruits have declined to minor places. The principal grain exports, except rice, have also declined. At the same time, dried beans and peas, grape sugar, and corn sirup have become important export commodities, while tomatoes and baked beans have taken first place among canned vegetables.

These shifts in the relative importance of various farm exports clearly reflect the effects of Government control. The types of commodities going out are themselves an indication not only of the organized effort to meet the primary needs of the Allies for food but also of the attempt to economize valuable shipping space by emphasizing the more concentrated kinds. The most direct indication, however, of the vast significance of the Government program to farm exports lies in a comparison of available Lend-Lease data with the available figures for total farm exports. While entirely comparable data are not at hand, Lend-Lease agricultural exports (clearances) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, totaled in value approximately 800 million dollars, while the total value of all United States exports for this period slightly exceeded a billion dollars.

The non-Lend-Lease markets for United States farm exports in 1941-42 were of course severely limited by military and strategic considerations. Nevertheless considerable quantities of foods were shipped to many parts of the world. Prominent among them have been the areas which form our nearest outposts of defense, the Panama Canal Zone, the Republic

of Panama, and Iceland. Various more distant regions where hostilities or defense activities have been going on also received food from the United States. Important among these were Egypt, the Near East, India, Australia, New Zealand, and the Netherlands Indies. The Caribbean area, deprived of both European and Asiatic sources of supply, became another important market. A great variety of commodities was sent in increasing quantities to all the Central and South American countries. Among the neutral countries of Europe, Switzerland remained a not unimportant market for a small number of products, and limited quantities of a few commodities went to Sweden and Portugal. Finally, the African colonial territories of both Great Britain and of the occupied countries of Europe took a considerable variety, though not, in general, large quantities, of certain of the farm products of the United States.

Since the domination of Europe by the Axis, the source of greatest loss to United States farm exports has been the Japanese occupation of much of the Far East. In 1941 nearly 64 million dollars' worth of United States agricultural exports, or nearly 10 percent of the total, went to Japan, China, Hongkong, and Kwantung, the Philippine Islands, Burma, the Netherlands Indies, French Indochina, British Malaya, and Thailand. These markets may now be considered closed. In the first 3 months of 1942, only a little more than one-half million dollars' worth of farm commodities went to this area from the United States. Even exports to Australia and New Zealand in 1942 were at a much lower rate than in 1941.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Value of agricultural compared with
all commodities, 1929-30 to 1941-42

Year beginning July	All commodities	Agricultural			Percentage, total agricultural of all commodities
		Total	Cotton	Other than cotton	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1929-30	4,618	1,493	671	825	32
1930-31	3,032	1,038	425	613	34
1931-32	1,906	752	339	413	39
1932-33	1,413	590	324	266	42
1933-34	2,008	787	442	345	39
1934-35	2,085	669	334	335	32
1935-36	2,375	766	399	367	32
1936-37	2,791	732	383	349	26
1937-38	3,362	891	312	579	27
1938-39	2,825	683	178	505	24
1939-40	3,744	738	347	391	20
1940-41	3,959	350	68	282	9
1941-42 Prel.....	6,333	a/1,032	98	934	16

a/ Total agricultural value for May and June estimated. See note page 466.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Value of leading agricultural commodity groups
other than cotton, 1929-30 to 1941-42

Year beginning July	Fruits and fruit prepara- tions a/	Tobacco unmanu- factured	Grains and grain prepara- tions	Feeds and fodders b/	Pork and lard	Other (exclud- ing cotton)	Total (exclud- ing cotton)
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1929-30	110,431	148,452	246,395	23,737	155,907	139,699	824,621
1930-31	120,586	142,285	145,405	8,179	96,727	100,278	613,460
1931-32	91,684	86,281	101,328	15,825	54,220	63,505	412,843
1932-33	65,933	62,823	39,036	7,048	43,960	46,563	265,363
1933-34	78,126	99,878	39,503	10,050	51,228	66,281	345,066
1934-35	70,850	120,514	31,321	5,347	39,153	67,942	335,127
1935-36	95,539	141,075	28,221	6,659	26,005	69,417	366,916
1936-37	78,435	129,765	35,414	8,734	26,291	71,041	349,680
1937-38	88,286	149,487	217,690	13,758	34,832	75,016	579,069
1938-39	95,606	144,255	139,310	10,895	38,084	76,590	504,740
1939-40	67,903	65,001	83,136	10,032	36,471	128,497	391,040
1940-41	27,715	39,090	65,589	1,680	23,650	124,516	282,240
1941-42 Prel.	63,497	73,924	87,999	2,183	200,345	506,462	934,410

a/ Beginning January 1, 1936, includes fruit juices.

b/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats, which are included in grains.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Quantity of leading agricultural products,
1929-30 to 1941-42

Year beginning July	Cotton and linters a/	Tobacco		Fruits, fresh		
		Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.	Apples b/	Oranges	Pears
	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds
1929-30	7,239	429,942	96,387	10,279	3,674	62,024
1930-31	7,180	432,688	82,306	20,340	3,984	134,670
1931-32	9,134	285,487	80,191	18,030	3,534	90,702
1932-33	8,865	269,662	63,652	13,754	3,391	119,987
1933-34	8,582	330,330	75,857	12,261	3,449	111,008
1934-35	5,328	244,473	63,565	8,062	4,092	100,635
1935-36	6,702	322,792	54,936	12,239	5,446	124,144
1936-37	6,062	302,640	51,286	6,755	3,084	131,318
1937-38	6,252	361,919	45,381	10,958	5,932	134,747
1938-39	3,874	362,501	47,636	12,071	7,581	170,971
1939-40	6,903	252,208	35,029	3,216	3,854	93,061
1940-41	1,283	135,517	11,575	867	4,172	23,565
1941-42 Prel.	1,243	253,765	7,544	1,730	4,564	23,431

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Quantity of leading agricultural products,
1929-30 to 1941-42-Continued

Year beginning July	Fruits, dried		Fruits, Canned	Soybeans	Pork, cured	Lard, including neutral
	Prunes	Raisins				
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1929-30	142,989	128,697	283,717	c/	263,285	803,943
1930-31	296,254	125,100	271,097	c/	152,161	596,430
1931-32	243,935	122,213	249,825	c/	94,911	550,320
1932-33	182,354	112,507	238,583	c/	88,913	565,857
1933-34	202,832	93,954	297,752	c/	95,329	551,413
1934-35	152,716	93,890	236,501	c/	76,551	227,403
1935-36	217,639	109,016	340,811	c/	51,059	89,577
1936-37	163,952	112,332	271,147	c/	43,243	103,711
1937-38	214,792	141,370	256,279	79,915	53,989	190,100
1938-39	214,032	153,244	349,215	214,259	71,990	239,469
1939-40	119,046	126,771	335,081	709,999	59,467	256,804
1940-41	38,035	86,332	16,581	5,077	25,155	187,102
1941-42 Prel.	202,101	101,329	82,801	32,392	255,365	664,066
Grains						Corn- Oil cake
	Wheat, grain	Corn, grain	Barley, grain	Rice, cleaned d/	starch and corn flour	and oil-cake meal e/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons
1929-30	92,175	9,354	21,544	289,532	200,558	453
1930-31	76,365	2,529	10,302	281,005	102,886	204
1931-32	96,521	3,344	5,084	274,716	71,927	422
1932-33	20,887	8,193	9,155	177,715	52,350	276
1933-34	18,800	4,405	5,935	100,819	73,377	332
1934-35	3,019	1,856	4,050	122,704	39,932	175
1935-36	311	433	9,886	84,529	54,526	267
1936-37	3,168	246	5,153	51,845	31,848	270
1937-38	83,740	103,372	17,614	310,132	121,744	383
1938-39	84,589	66,568	11,215	343,369	197,739	323
1939-40	23,636	34,913	3,844	304,716	223,643	274
1940-41	10,810	21,564	638	393,248	231,993	26
1941-42 Prel.	12,632	19,846	1,548	457,608	229,396	27

a/ Bales of 500 pounds. b/ Includes barrels, baskets, and boxes in terms of bushels. c/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1937.

d/ Includes cleaned or milled rice, paddy in terms of cleaned, screenings, broken rice, flour, polish, and bran. e/ Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Agricultural Imports

Three factors have principally dominated the import situation: First, the increased need for certain industrial raw materials; second, increased consumer-purchasing power, bringing with it a greater demand for various food products and other consumer goods; and third, the growing dependence on imports from countries that were not formerly among the most important sources of supply.

The shipping shortage has, to a considerable extent, modified all of these factors. While empty bottoms return from some areas to which they have carried this country's exports, full loads return from others, where docks and warehouses are filled, and waiting for ships. Regulation of imports by governmental and inter-governmental controls, which have been set up, is intended to rationalize the import program to a certain extent, but the amount of tonnage that can be made available in any particular area must still largely determine the volume of our imports of commodities originating there.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) a/: Value of agricultural compared with all commodities, 1929-30 to 1941-42

Year beginning July	All commodities	Agricultural			Percentage, supplementary of all commodities
		Total	Comple- mentary	Supple- mentary	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1929-30 ...	3,849	1,900	1,011	889	23
1930-31 ...	2,432	1,162	650	512	21
1931-32 ...	1,730	834	459	375	22
1932-33 ...	1,168	614	331	283	24
1933-34 ...	1,674	839	420	419	25
1934-35 ...	1,789	934	436	498	28
1935-36 ...	2,208	1,141	500	641	29
1936-37 ...	2,892	1,537	670	867	30
1937-38 ...	2,331	1,155	567	588	25
1938-39 ...	2,079	999	513	486	23
1939-40 ...	2,448	1,239	668	571	23
1940-41 ...	2,809	1,475	847	628	22
1941-42 Prel.	3,074	b/ 1,503	736	767	25

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.

b/ Total agricultural for May and June estimated. See note, page 466.

In the year 1941-42, farm imports were valued at 1,503 million dollars, having risen sharply during the year to a point 40 percent above the average for the preceding 10 years. Again, though less so than in the case of exports, prices played an important part, the quantity alone

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having risen only 4 percent. This large divergence was due mainly to important price increases in certain complementary imports, notably coffee, rubber, and tea, and to significant increases in a wide variety of other commodities.

Wool imports were so high that for the first time on record they eclipsed imports of sugar, normally the dominant item among supplementary imports. Hides, molasses, casein, and cotton linters were also extremely important to the defense program and entered the country in unusually large amounts.

The impact of the war was sharply felt in all imports from the Far East. Until January, most of the commodities, with the exception of silk, originating there were rising above pre-war levels. But the volume thereafter declined. Among the commodities principally involved are rubber, manila fiber, copra, coconut oil, palm oil, and certain drugs and spices. In their place, however, certain products of a similar kind, such as henequen, sisal, and castor beans, are being imported in larger volume from the Latin American countries.

It is interesting to note that, in spite of the changes which the war has brought about, the general movement upward in imports of farm products similar to those grown in the United States has remained in line with the upward curve in all imports. For many years, as again in 1941-42, a ratio of about 1 to 4 has been maintained between them.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Quantity of leading supplementary agricultural commodities, 1929-30 to 1941-42 a/

Year beginning July	Sugar, raw, excluding beet	Cotton & linters, unmanu- factured	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Flaxseed	Oils	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 bales c/	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	Tung 1,000 pounds	Coconut 5/ 1,000 pounds
1929-30 ...	3,641	414	63,181	19,652	130,941	370,600
1930-31 ...	3,287	107	75,425	7,813	99,402	315,942
1931-32 ...	3,262	139	73,375	13,850	81,346	297,083
1932-33 ...	2,951	133	59,545	6,213	83,858	260,700
1933-34 ...	2,819	157	55,784	17,901	122,117	352,105
1934-35 ...	3,367	116	58,270	15,332	112,372	300,759
1935-36 ...	3,237	164	67,895	15,388	149,893	349,691
1936-37 ...	2,963	319	69,308	26,096	147,510	318,584
1937-38 ...	2,813	178	68,021	17,861	129,351	344,775
1938-39 ...	2,565	216	76,085	18,744	96,460	379,652
1939-40 ...	3,352	238	80,731	13,212	99,571	319,565
1940-41 ...	3,513	450	77,843	11,198	52,495	371,927
1941-42 Prel.	2,736	518	70,970	23,232	36,302	258,579

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Quantity of leading supplementary
agricultural commodities, 1939-30 to 1941-42 a/

-Continued

Year beginning July	Cattle, duti- able d/	Hams shoulders and bacon	Beef, can- ned, incl. corned d/	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw e/	Wool d/f/
	Thou- sands	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1929-30	405	1,915	82,489	78,262	548,567	119,635
1930-31	86	1,892	16,480	57,972	265,854	42,675
1931-32	96	2,809	22,423	57,235	254,084	27,093
1932-33	92	2,323	31,186	55,923	211,548	12,226
1933-34	63	1,076	39,543	46,907	320,407	53,393
1934-35	234	1,898	69,489	48,446	271,814	27,466
1935-36	421	14,947	88,192	49,380	327,140	101,209
1936-37	428	40,017	80,123	65,694	327,164	181,413
1937-38	429	45,729	84,303	55,490	188,449	42,554
1938-39	668	45,305	80,653	54,677	280,474	65,969
1939-40	634	13,567	82,942	55,291	317,711	161,661
1940-41	684	1,159	62,467	22,313	474,071	472,803
1941-42 Prel.	733	324	123,819	15,768	533,547	562,360
	Corn, grain	Barley malt	Rye, grain	Wheat, grain d/ g/	Bran, shorts, etc., of wheat	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1929-30	496	d/ 1,006	d/ 1	45	105	121
1930-31	1,746	23,407	88	348	307	142
1931-32	386	35,177	h/	6	80	97
1932-33	195	52,399	11	7	46	29
1933-34	244	169,195	11,949	149	117	78
1934-35	20,427	271,318	11,230	14,052	282	78
1935-36	31,284	270,389	2,245	34,494	214	92
1936-37	77,974	434,074	3,942	34,262	334	148
1937-38	34,440	170,444	h/	602	24	46
1938-39	397	102,259	h/	246	157	87
1939-40	562	73,811	h/	142	381	104
1940-41	1,718	41,039	1,392	3,402	440	68
1941-42 Prel.	609	13,679	8,758	3,484	215	112

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.

b/ Prior to 1934-35, product of the Phillippine Islands, only.

c/ 478-pound bale. d/ Imports for consumption.

e/ Prior to 1935-36, includes a small amount of reptile and fish skins.

Beginning 1935-36, excludes "other hides and skins," which are reported in pieces only. f/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc.

g/ Excludes wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

h/ Less than 500.

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) a/ Value of leading supplementary agricultural commodities, 1929-30 to 1941-42												
Year beginning July	Sugar, excl. beet	Tobacco unmanufactured	Vegetable oils, expressed	Cheese	Wheat b/	Corn	Flaxseed	Nuts	Tallow	Fodders and feeds c/	Molasses	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	
1929-30	158.6	47.6	85.5	22.1	d/	0.4	42.5	24.8	0.1	15.4	15.5	
1930-31	112.1	37.7	61.4	14.3	.2	1.0	9.2	17.7	d/	12.7	14.1	
1931-32	107.0	32.5	37.1	13.3	d/	.2	11.6	13.5	d/	3.8	7.7	
1932-33	101.8	21.0	27.9	12.1	d/	.1	4.2	7.9	d/	1.8	4.6	
1933-34	117.1	25.0	37.7	10.8	.1	.1	18.8	9.9	d/	4.2	7.0	
1934-35	124.4	24.0	53.5	10.6	11.5	10.7	14.7	12.2	9.1	14.6	11.1	
1935-36	161.8	27.8	89.9	11.4	27.3	13.1	14.6	16.0	7.6	7.8	11.4	
1936-37	162.3	31.6	102.1	13.6	34.4	45.4	32.5	19.7	2.9	21.2	18.3	
1937-38	134.7	32.5	78.0	11.9	.8	24.9	24.0	16.0	.1	5.6	13.0	
1938-39	108.1	37.9	53.5	11.7	.1	.2	21.8	14.2	d/	7.1	7.7	
1939-40	137.3	36.8	59.2	12.6	.1	.3	16.7	14.0	.1	12.9	10.7	
1940-41	137.0	37.5	44.1	4.3	2.2	.7	9.0	15.4	.2	13.0	17.8	
1941-42 Prel.	129.7	36.5	53.3	3.2	2.4	.4	21.0	16.3	3.5	11.5	29.2	

Commodities listed as percentage of supplementary									
Year beginning July	Wool, excluding free for carpets	Cotton and linters, unmd.	Beef, canned, including corned	Cattle, dutiable	Hides and skins e/	Barley malt	Commodities listed	Supplementary commodities	Percent
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1929-30	40.0	42.1	10.7	15.9	129.9	d/	651.1	889.1	73.2
1930-31	10.1	5.3	2.8	1.7	60.7	.4	361.4	512.0	70.6
1931-32	4.9	6.4	2.0	1.8	37.4	.9	280.1	374.9	74.7
1932-33	2.1	5.9	2.1	.9	23.0	.8	216.2	282.4	76.6
1933-34	10.4	9.3	2.7	.7	52.4	4.0	310.2	418.5	74.1
1934-35	5.5	7.9	4.6	6.0	32.5	7.9	360.8	497.9	72.5
1935-36	22.7	9.6	7.8	10.9	54.3	6.6	500.6	641.6	78.0
1936-37	54.4	18.1	7.9	11.7	66.4	12.0	654.5	866.8	75.5
1937-38	13.6	9.3	8.9	11.2	40.5	5.4	430.4	588.3	73.2
1938-39	16.7	8.4	8.4	16.7	41.5	2.4	356.4	486.2	73.3
1939-40	39.1	10.3	8.9	17.4	48.9	1.5	426.8	571.4	74.7
1940-41	117.6	14.2	6.8	17.5	58.5	.9	496.7	627.9	79.1
1941-42 Prel.	153.8	20.3	18.1	26.9	84.1	.6	610.8	767.0	79.6

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34. b/ Imports for consumption. Excludes milling in bond. c/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats. d/ Less than \$50,000 e/ Prior to 1935-36, includes fish and reptile skins.

Foreign Crops and Markets

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products,
1940-41 and 1941-42

Commodity or commodity group	Year beginning July a/			1941-42 increase (+) or decrease (-)
	1940-41	1941-42	1,000	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent
Agricultural products-				
Exports.....	349,821	1,031,930	7682,109	+195
Imports (supplementary)	627,888	766,950	139,062	+22
EXPORTS (domestic)				
Total exports of all commodities	3,959,262	6,332,752	2,373,490	+60
Nonagricultural	3,609,441	5,300,822	1,691,381	+47
Agricultural	349,821	1,031,930	7682,109	+195
Cotton and lintens; unmanufactured ..	67,581	97,519	29,938	+44
Agricultural, other than cotton..	282,240	934,411	652,171	+231
Fruits and fruit preparations..	27,715	63,497	35,782	+129
Tobacco, unmanufactured	39,090	73,924	34,834	+89
Grains and preparations	65,589	87,999	22,410	+34
Feeds and fodders	1,680	2,183	503	+30
Pork and lard	23,650	200,345	176,695	+747
Dairy products	31,776	124,793	93,017	+293
Vegetables and preparations ...	18,809	46,845	28,036	+149
Eggs and egg products	4,548	126,891	122,343	+2,690
Canned meats; except pork	3,892	100,220	96,328	+2,475
Other agricultural products ...	65,491	107,714	42,223	+64
IMPORTS (for consumption)				
Total imports of all commodities	2,808,920	3,073,881	264,960	+9
Nonagricultural	1,333,632	1,571,239	237,607	+18
Complementary agricultural	847,400	735,692	-111,708	-13
Supplementary agricultural	627,888	766,950	139,062	+22
Sugar, excluding beet	136,912	129,681	-7,231	-5
Vegetable oils, expressed	44,092	53,314	9,222	+21
Hides and skins	58,452	84,093	25,641	+44
Tobacco, unmanufactured	37,454	36,481	-973	-3
Flaxseed	9,037	20,947	11,910	+132
Wool, unmd., excl. free for carpets	117,565	153,777	36,212	+31
Cattle, dutiable	17,526	26,897	9,371	+53
Nuts and preparations	15,351	16,345	994	+6
Cheese	4,313	3,223	-1,090	-25
Cotton and lintens, unmanufactured	14,238	20,336	6,098	+43
Beef, canned, including corned ..	6,819	18,070	11,251	+165
Molasses	17,818	29,164	11,346	+64
Feeds and fodders	13,015	11,468	-1,547	-12
Other supplementary agricultural.	135,296	163,154	27,858	+21

Corrected to: September 12, 1942. Value of total agricultural for May and June 1942, estimated. See note, page 466.

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, 1941-42 with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	Year beginning July					Increase(+) or decrease (-) of 1941-42 from 9-year average
	9-year average					
	1930-31 to 1938-39	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	
	January 1924-December 1929 = 100					
<u>EXPORTS</u>						
All gricultural commodities b/	67	57	63	25	49	-18
Cotton fiber, incl. linters.	79	43	77	15	14	-65
All commodities except cotton	55	70	50	34	82	+27
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	38	95	67	35	61	-27
Fruits	110	137	88	38	62	-48
Wheat and wheat flour.....	38	63	29	22	19	-19
Grains, other than wheat and flour	41	95	58	46	51	+10
Pork, cured	23	21	17	7	70	+47
Lard, including neutral ...	44	30	33	24	84	+40
<u>IMPORTS</u>						
All agricultural commodities c/	94	91	102	123	102	+8
Complementary d/	104	102	113	146	100	-4
Supplementary d/	81	77	87	104	104	+23
Sugar	76	66	82	89	62	-14
Supplementary except sugar	83	81	39	110	121	+38
Wool, excl. free for carpets	43	46	112	328	390	+347
Hides and skins.....	68	71	76	104	116	+48
Dairy Products.....	57	50	51	22	32	-25
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	114	116	103	93	97	-17
Grains, grain products, and feeds	199	79	111	118	118	-81
Tobacco, leaf.....	69	75	75	79	78	+9

a/ Average of monthly index not adjusted for seasonal variation.

b/ Based on 74 classifications.

c/ Based on 122 classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade, monthly average,
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1940 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) a/			
	All commodi- ties	Agricultural			All commodi- ties	Agricultural		
		Total	Cotton, unmfd.	Agri., excl. cotton		Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
Monthly average	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1931-32	159.0	62.7	28.3	34.4	144.2	69.5	31.2	38.3
1932-33	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40	312.0	61.5	28.9	32.6	204.0	103.3	47.6	55.7
1940-41	329.9	29.2	5.6	23.6	234.1	122.9	52.3	70.6
1941-42	527.7	86.0	8.1	77.9	256.2	125.2	63.9	61.3
1940-41 Prel.								
July	312.0	31.3	7.9	23.4	217.9	108.4	45.0	63.4
August	342.9	26.3	3.6	22.7	214.4	104.6	41.3	63.3
September ...	288.5	22.2	5.1	17.1	196.3	93.1	34.0	59.1
October	336.2	33.4	10.5	22.9	212.9	108.5	42.2	66.3
November	321.1	26.8	7.7	19.1	217.3	109.5	40.2	69.3
December	315.3	25.9	6.4	19.5	238.2	119.9	43.5	76.4
January	317.4	22.1	3.1	19.0	223.6	125.7	52.1	73.6
February	298.0	24.3	3.8	20.5	216.7	123.0	54.8	68.2
March	349.9	29.1	5.9	23.2	254.6	137.7	59.3	78.4
April	377.9	28.3	4.4	23.9	274.6	146.5	75.5	71.0
May	376.4	37.1	4.4	32.7	281.4	160.2	73.3	86.9
June	323.7	43.0	4.7	38.3	261.1	138.2	66.7	71.5
1941-42 Prel.								
July	355.2	58.7	4.5	54.2	264.4	134.3	62.0	72.3
August	442.3	55.0	5.8	49.2	273.8	133.9	65.3	68.6
September ...	413.4	73.9	15.1	58.8	264.9	117.9	61.3	56.6
October	647.5	108.5	12.7	95.8	292.3	145.3	68.9	76.4
November	481.6	89.5	12.3	77.0	276.2	137.0	60.7	76.3
December	635.2	99.4	5.9	93.5	338.3	168.6	85.2	83.4
January	473.6	76.2	3.8	72.4	256.1	134.6	71.0	63.6
February	474.7	54.2	3.3	50.9	239.5	128.7	56.9	71.8
March	602.5	80.0	4.1	75.9	252.0	119.3	59.1	60.2
April	688.0	119.6	9.2	110.4	222.9	111.1	66.1	45.0
May	519.2	102.0	8.3	93.7	192.3	86.0	57.7	28.3
June	598.4	115.0	12.5	102.5	201.0	86.0	52.8	33.2

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34.

Agricultural data for May and June 1942 estimated. See note page 466.

October 24, 1942

Foreign Crops and Markets

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SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, adjusted for seasonal variation, July 1940 to date

		Domestic exports			Imports (for consumption) a/			
Year and month	All commodities b/	Agricultural			All commodities b/	Agricultural		
		Total	Cotton,	Total,		Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
			incl. linters	except cotton				
Year beginning								
July 1 - c/		January 1924 - December 1929 = 100						
1931-32	68	86	106	67	81	90	69	108
1932-33	54	75	102	50	68	79	60	94
1933-34	64	74	99	52	81	92	74	106
1934-35	61	49	60	38	83	90	83	97
1935-36	69	57	76	40	99	103	98	106
1936-37	76	51	68	36	118	116	118	115
1937-38	93	70	70	70	94	92	80	102
1938-39	86	57	43	70	90	91	77	102
1939-40	106	63	77	50	98	102	87	113
1940-41	110	25	15	34	111	126	104	146
1941-42	d/	49	14	82	d/	102	104	100
1940-41 Prel.								
July	107	47	44	48	103	121	93	142
August	114	31	21	41	102	115	90	134
September ...	97	18	12	23	95	102	76	121
October	115	23	17	29	104	118	96	135
November	108	19	12	25	107	129	102	150
December	107	18	11	25	116	131	105	150
January	105	16	7	25	107	132	106	152
February	99	22	11	33	105	131	104	151
March	117	27	16	36	119	125	92	151
April	124	28	16	40	128	136	120	148
May	125	37	18	56	127	159	132	180
June	103	41	20	60	116	138	136	140
1941-42 Prel.								
July	110	54	19	86	118	133	139	134
August	135	46	24	66	121	131	150	116
September ...	125	48	24	70	115	107	130	89
October	192	59	14	101	123	129	130	128
November	139	51	13	86	115	127	124	129
December	182	50	7	90	139	145	169	128
January	125	39	6	71	104	103	108	99
February	123	30	6	53	96	101	75	121
March	160	39	7	68	98	78	68	86
April	173	67	21	109	85	71	78	66
May	a/	55	22	86	a/	58	79	42
June	d/	75	35	113	d/	66	86	51

a/ General imports prior to January 1, 1934. b/ Compiled from indexes prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly indexes not adjusted for seasonal variation. c/ Average of unadjusted monthly indexes. d/ Not yet available.

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1940
to date

Year and Month	Milk, evaporated (un- sweetened)	Cheese	Egg products, frozen, dried, etc.	Hams and shoulders	Bacon and sides	Pork, pickled
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average -</u>						
1931-32	4,090	130	12	5,778	2,131	1,269
1932-33	2,805	112	4	5,934	1,475	1,190
1933-34	2,743	104	5	5,957	1,987	1,589
1934-35	3,296	112	5	5,380	999	1,225
1935-36	2,123	95	9	3,893	362	624
1936-37	1,866	90	7	3,271	332	831
1937-38	1,868	111	a/ 30	4,025	474	948
1938-39	2,025	125	b/	4,894	1,105	1,108
1939-40	2,966	142	c/ 15	3,071	1,884	1,548
1940-41	15,808	1,900	24	1,467	629	2,284
1941-42	56,761	17,380	13,194	7,236	14,045	6,162
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July	15,068	186	8	936	233	380
August	52,964	194	14	786	324	1,290
September	16,017	191	14	733	429	1,416
October	4,572	213	10	630	456	1,367
November	6,034	309	30	811	289	795
December	4,434	215	22	829	272	713
January	4,162	194	35	587	571	535
February	7,178	282	18	584	652	752
March	8,743	268	77	582	362	716
April	7,773	248	36	643	457	869
May	19,366	6,387	15	598	427	2,036
June	43,383	14,107	15	9,887	3,076	16,034
<u>1941-42 Prel.</u>						
July	60,153	14,013	9,250	11,328	3,724	9,881
August	40,687	6,251	6,939	7,515	1,997	13,289
September	45,875	13,802	6,903	5,385	6,858	10,545
October	92,745	19,462	15,631	4,007	35,809	2,650
November	102,569	12,401	10,789	17,622	17,982	1,135
December	160,764	4,528	25,735	7,805	7,044	4,479
January	82,485	25,536	7,587	3,336	16,476	821
February	8,990	32,435	6,684	3,002	11,420	2,115
March	6,581	22,612	11,367	5,013	13,585	5,547
April	22,848	13,244	21,540	5,342	17,083	10,072
May	58,485	18,036	24,264	5,004	8,173	2,797
June	18,946	26,237	11,641	11,320	28,386	10,609

a/ Average for 6-month period, July-December. b/ Not separately classified.
January 1938 to December 1939. c/ Average for 6-month period, January-June.

Continued-

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1940
to date-Continued

Year and Month	Beef, canned	Pork, canned	Sausage, canned	Other canned meats	Lard, including, neutral	Cotton, unmfd. (500-lb. bales)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales
Monthly average-						
1931-32	95	835	85	86	45,860	761
1932-33	92	770	63	51	47,155	739
1933-34	147	989	99	43	45,951	715
1934-35	221	832	102	81	18,950	444
1935-36	147	646	90	111	7,465	559
1936-37	220	675	129	232	8,643	505
1937-38	187	635	98	148	15,842	521
1938-39	151	786	132	144	19,956	323
1939-40	101	758	138	203	21,400	575
1940-41	38	377	179	1,054	15,592	107
1941-42	893	12,834	20,643	3,672	55,339	104
1940-41 Prel.						
July	23	172	95	77	28,239	149
August	53	238	115	122	10,181	75
September	40	183	74	155	9,956	100
October	30	364	98	88	10,198	210
November	33	308	89	114	10,228	155
December	31	247	97	100	12,302	120
January	36	197	62	147	13,666	60
February	28	252	59	132	14,830	73
March	55	333	181	204	24,329	105
April	59	449	102	116	22,375	79
May	45	221	370	795	10,697	78
June	19	1,561	803	10,599	20,101	78
1941-42 Prel.						
July	3,599	696	2,528	15,507	53,819	65
August	2,169	2,599	711	11,530	44,634	84
September	1,233	6,503	11,303	3,940	46,976	199
October	926	6,000	12,721	1,628	56,583	169
November	43	19,759	21,764	528	42,579	176
December	355	13,707	25,943	259	42,280	83
January	59	11,050	11,217	1,541	35,384	48
February	22	6,552	10,073	675	39,317	39
March	74	16,527	25,319	1,859	84,481	46
April	58	32,181	57,187	1,101	79,316	106
May	112	23,699	35,439	2,810	57,037	93
June	2,063	14,738	33,506	2,683	81,659	136

Continued-

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1940
to date - Continued

Year and month	Apples, fresh	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried	Beans, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32	1,503	7,559	295	10,184	20,328	790
1932-33	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196	699
1933-34	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903	582
1934-35	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726	431
1935-36	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137	686
1936-37	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663	294
1937-38	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899	617
1938-39	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836	2,170
1939-40	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920	6,689
1940-41	72	1,964	348	7,194	3,170	6,111
1941-42	144	1,953	380	8,444	16,842	19,388
1940-41 Prel.						
July	53	2,896	55	2,279	3,343	2,531
August	45	5,868	477	1,381	2,069	2,277
September	77	2,618	227	2,069	2,628	3,282
October	144	3,579	229	4,137	4,898	8,994
November	107	2,808	227	3,320	2,935	4,134
December	130	3,195	713	5,553	2,602	3,816
January	64	929	341	10,118	2,528	1,892
February	52	577	356	10,235	4,597	5,438
March	68	526	370	8,260	3,177	5,309
April	51	342	359	3,208	3,382	4,300
May	46	152	484	27,758	3,391	17,177
June	31	76	334	8,015	2,484	14,185
1941-42 Prel.						
July	60	2,078	486	5,431	10,083	43,866
August	53	5,164	169	3,285	11,321	42,125
September	69	2,133	234	16,900	20,052	41,365
October	186	4,472	288	11,903	26,986	43,189
November	152	3,889	305	16,300	22,794	9,959
December	342	2,854	544	19,849	45,741	7,342
January	422	606	412	17,598	22,541	2,518
February	82	904	413	3,744	5,476	2,783
March	96	700	419	1,737	6,186	2,651
April	154	558	479	1,769	4,703	14,692
May	64	54	384	1,449	2,673	19,741
June	50	16	433	1,364	23,544	2,420

Continued-

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1940
to date - Continued

Year and month	Baked beans and pork & beans	Tomatoes, canned	Rice, milled, including brown	Wheat, grain	Tobacco, leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee
Monthly average-	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1931-32	368	385	17,873	8,043	23,791	6,683
1932-33	316	337	10,718	1,741	22,472	5,304
1933-34	352	157	7,935	1,567	27,528	6,321
1934-35	375	163	9,925	252	20,373	5,297
1935-36	434	152	6,759	26	26,899	4,578
1936-37	508	212	4,024	264	25,220	4,274
1937-38	402	151	24,648	6,978	30,160	3,782
1938-39	479	163	27,095	7,049	30,208	3,970
1939-40	5,042	987	24,873	1,970	21,017	2,919
1940-41	404	1,814	31,559	901	11,293	965
1941-42	7,384	8,949	37,034	1,053	21,147	629
1940-41 Prel.						
July	1,114	64	24,347	1,888	11,425	862
August	143	144	18,713	934	11,004	470
September	58	167	24,676	990	5,748	176
October	328	359	23,833	1,283	7,443	260
November	196	529	33,182	549	7,807	1,621
December	154	270	34,727	301	11,554	3,178
January	264	156	33,789	46	11,942	637
February	222	241	40,866	56	10,276	1,296
March	103	1,640	37,412	1,998	14,203	996
April	243	7,052	41,361	1,246	11,710	1,006
May	1,369	2,867	37,582	1,414	19,149	777
June	649	8,275	28,215	106	13,254	295
1941-42 Prel.						
July	621	21,268	18,768	30	23,470	929
August	1,909	13,083	23,517	769	18,944	875
September	1,943	8,922	22,225	3,771	21,361	775
October	20,621	30,437	43,198	1,527	52,648	1,004
November	20,530	22,931	31,329	1,109	16,643	859
December	20,340	7,800	69,986	1,041	19,251	383
January	10,875	449	57,628	1,916	14,100	568
February	1,648	83	29,150	273	8,095	300
March	2,459	322	38,642	1,037	11,400	570
April	6,557	1,094	67,142	470	19,857	398
May	1,077	937	34,424	528	16,770	347
June	30	58	8,400	164	31,227	535

IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1940 to date

Year and month	Cattle dutiabale	Beef, canned including corned	Cheese	Casein or lactarene	Hides and skins, raw	Wool (excl. free for carpets)
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32	8	1,874	4,770	159	21,174	2,258
1932-33	8	2,599	4,660	90	17,629	1,019
1933-34	5	3,295	3,909	676	27,534	4,699
1934-35	20	5,791	4,037	149	17,651	2,289
1935-36	35	7,349	4,115	950	27,262	8,434
1936-37	36	6,677	5,474	951	27,264	15,118
1937-38	36	7,025	4,624	80	15,704	3,546
1938-39	56	6,721	4,556	47	23,373	5,497
1939-40	53	6,912	4,608	2,279	26,476	13,472
1940-41	57	5,206	1,857	3,034	39,506	39,400
1941-42	61	10,318	1,314	2,657	44,462	46,863
1940-41 Prel.						
July	42	4,070	1,783	5,602	28,310	10,332
August	34	4,640	1,377	1,956	32,956	10,018
September	28	4,016	1,534	1,318	28,012	15,357
October	63	3,405	2,093	848	29,549	25,862
November	57	3,072	2,261	789	38,362	22,816
December	39	4,067	2,073	2,193	42,202	40,694
January	77	5,363	1,922	3,915	41,025	52,712
February	77	6,242	2,290	1,896	35,183	54,427
March	67	5,925	1,544	1,507	39,178	50,116
April	92	6,998	1,871	1,082	50,173	72,769
May	71	9,343	2,114	4,696	55,778	57,241
June	36	5,326	1,437	10,545	53,346	60,459
1941-42 Prel.						
July	57	4,066	2,094	3,697	50,279	52,033
August	40	8,579	1,758	463	61,569	44,375
September	33	15,978	1,464	2,073	48,468	45,138
October	75	8,734	1,079	795	56,830	36,691
November	43	12,389	980	4,880	45,308	38,854
December	65	15,391	1,446	5,903	70,104	46,491
January	111	14,753	1,297	4,926	42,113	46,756
February	60	10,314	1,081	2,504	36,701	44,038
March	37	8,601	1,118	2,583	26,561	57,356
April	110	11,929	1,374	1,540	30,577	59,020
May	65	4,426	1,048	1,680	33,435	51,953
June	37	8,658	1,029	840	31,604	39,655

Continued-

October 24, 1942

Foreign Crops and Markets

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IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1940
to date - Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. (478-lb)	Jute and jute butts	Sisal and henequen	Flax	Manila or abaca	Hemp
	1,000 bales	2240-lb. tons	2240-lb. tons	2240-lb. tons	2240-lb. tons	2240-lb. tons
Monthly average-						
1931-32	12	4,301	9,066	327	2,228	56
1932-33	11	3,117	13,830	257	2,098	26
1933-34	13	4,958	9,659	474	3,568	79
1934-35	10	4,111	6,178	305	3,315	50
1935-36	14	7,266	12,617	496	4,039	68
1936-37	27	8,103	9,945	574	3,350	80
1937-38	15	6,491	10,255	192	2,556	41
1938-39	18	3,142	8,697	290	2,720	48
1939-40	20	3,827	11,995	479	4,645	51
1940-41	37	4,642	10,930	202	5,867	56
1941-42	43	6,637	10,513	534	6,555	128
1940-41 Prel.						
July	26	536	11,173	53	4,846	20
August	16	815	13,579	595	4,674	a/
September	13	1,602	13,778	84	3,940	a/
October	51	3,508	9,250	159	7,779	a/
November	23	789	8,149	134	4,541	54
December	23	3,690	10,033	267	4,360	15
January	28	2,460	10,709	61	6,544	115
February	50	13,816	9,017	81	3,873	75
March	48	12,959	9,006	188	6,410	123
April	51	4,772	13,339	317	7,353	95
May	79	3,928	13,183	249	5,300	25
June	40	6,833	9,892	230	10,780	145
1941-42 Prel.						
July	41	8,857	9,366	272	8,678	22
August	65	8,943	14,952	217	8,122	39
September	68	9,174	13,262	275	8,455	121
October	67	8,765	27,089	159	15,819	135
November	43	7,335	16,219	229	16,117	163
December	57	16,551	21,027	496	13,716	137
January	50	9,324	10,021	399	1,282	126
February	32	780	13,131	703	3,533	66
March	20	1,171	15,508	729	665	154
April	36	1,009	8,943	1,155	2,000	271
May	25	4,342	5,095	706	55	70
June	35	3,756	7,539	1,069	221	237

a/ Less than one-half ton.

Continued-

IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly, average,
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1940
to date - Continued

Year and month	Flax- seed	Castor beans	Oils			
			Coconut	Tung	Oiticica	Palm
	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32	1,154	9,519	24,757	6,779	b/	18,430
1932-33	518	5,837	21,725	6,983	b/	21,136
1933-34	1,492	9,486	29,425	12,176	b/	20,705
1934-35	1,278	6,629	25,063	9,364	b/	16,118
1935-36	1,282	11,890	29,141	12,491	b/	27,227
1936-37	2,175	11,563	26,549	12,292	343	29,562
1937-38	1,488	11,860	28,731	10,799	273	31,102
1938-39	1,562	11,259	31,636	8,038	1,080	22,687
1939-40	1,101	16,371	26,630	8,298	1,467	20,515
1940-41	933	25,649	30,994	4,375	1,860	21,247
1941-42	1,936	32,311	21,548	3,025	1,938	20,102
1940-41 Prel.						
July	661	25,151	36,659	18,721	2,085	24,804
August	628	11,602	26,286	9,941	2,321	27,522
September	24	9,527	21,684	1,884	507	27,683
October	704	23,787	36,157	4,414	609	14,312
November	1,093	15,466	34,412	456	257	13,399
December	769	35,316	40,224	1,312	1,998	16,239
January	1,482	17,461	22,157	959	211	24,021
February	1,285	52,059	32,207	76	633	24,646
March	1,223	36,854	25,831	4,015	769	23,076
April	1,286	12,428	41,155	3,516	2,456	29,950
May	1,177	46,697	28,273	4,702	5,389	14,521
June	866	21,439	26,884	2,500	5,085	14,294
1941-42 Prel.						
July	1,051	33,750	30,973	8,005	4,855	19,227
August	1,139	30,324	46,369	1,216	5,601	34,706
September	1,853	38,396	44,695	906	4,653	38,460
October	1,862	29,903	25,112	8,740	3,922	41,854
November	3,326	29,633	29,761	0	596	15,394
December	4,072	45,505	51,918	9,166	2,407	27,985
January	2,163	69,086	7,452	0	316	23,878
February	1,242	39,918	1,564	0	891	18,802
March	1,936	12,018	18,686	0	12	13,363
April	1,487	9,927	2,019	2,199	0	2,588
May	1,651	15,371	31	5,823	0	4,969
June	952	33,895	0	246	0	0

b/ Not separately classified.

Continued-

IMPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1940
to date - Continued

Year and month	Sugar (2,000- pound)	Molasses		Tobacco unmfd.	Cocoa or cacao beans	Coffee
		Edible	Not for human con- sumption			
	1,000 tons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32	272	733	16,431	6,115	36,238	135,737
1932-33	246	900	11,221	4,962	39,702	121,513
1933-34	235	1,518	16,280	4,649	38,819	133,176
1934-35	281	728	20,192	4,856	44,923	129,336
1935-36	270	1,172	16,265	5,658	47,580	154,428
1936-37	247	1,610	25,942	5,776	56,912	146,734
1937-38	234	866	18,109	5,668	37,187	144,511
1938-39	214	669	14,800	6,340	53,666	163,771
1939-40	279	1,194	20,004	6,728	46,433	170,314
1940-41	293	977	27,613	6,437	74,261	211,218
1941-42	228	1,007	27,166	5,914	30,844	138,376
1940-41 Prel.						
July	293	303	22,126	7,780	92,703	183,493
August	271	888	22,422	7,329	79,286	157,965
September	200	533	19,429	6,239	55,854	131,602
October	192	1,504	16,270	6,734	67,318	164,876
November	208	403	27,678	5,365	67,384	184,319
December	128	1,159	19,512	7,091	90,827	211,818
January	279	1,303	23,228	6,269	75,872	265,849
February	336	666	24,900	4,897	61,857	298,307
March	365	836	30,264	7,087	72,169	265,529
April	492	1,010	44,194	5,897	70,122	281,949
May	421	1,041	37,076	6,526	80,702	228,554
June	329	2,082	44,261	6,630	77,046	160,358
1941-42 Prel.						
July	268	647	40,629	6,042	56,488	78,023
August	257	292	37,096	5,725	37,724	58,642
September	202	180	29,613	7,451	54,335	9,467
October	274	847	24,003	6,383	37,145	243,270
November	185	918	30,692	6,633	29,101	137,312
December	331	1,832	35,275	6,118	40,364	227,420
January	253	5,233	26,058	7,074	33,201	184,568
February	177	911	16,074	4,835	15,386	214,303
March	220	239	17,565	5,088	18,434	164,797
April	209	562	24,156	5,063	20,291	137,990
May	169	40	29,033	4,573	10,604	124,494
June	192	380	15,794	5,987	17,060	180,229

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-June, 1940-41 and 1941-42

Commodity exported	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live:					
Cattle	No.	5	5	486	530
Hogs	No.	1	b/	33	11
Horses	No.	1	1	178	231
Mules, asses, and burros	No.	1	1	98	126
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	2,875	6,782	946	2,460
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, and spreads	Lb.	1,873	113,391	428	27,620
Other cheese	Lb.	20,921	95,164	4,230	21,144
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	786	574	426	285
Condensed	Lb.	60,725	53,733	7,109	6,476
Dried	Lb.	27,274	67,949	4,718	11,161
Evaporated	Lb.	189,695	681,129	12,828	54,577
Infants' foods, malted, etc. ..	Lb.	3,346	3,534	1,091	1,070
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	17,047	19,108	4,460	5,648
Egg products, dried, frozen, etc.:	Lb.	294	c/75,247	88	c/38,249
Dried	Lb.	d/	e/75,930	d/	e/81,318
Frozen	Lb.	d/	e/7,116	d/	e/1,658
Otherwise preserved	Lb.	d/	e/36	d/	e/18
Hides and skins	Lb.	f/21,871	10,538	2,966	1,744
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	7,449	10,349	1,346	2,315
Pickled or cured	Lb.	7,469	10,641	753	1,350
Canned beef, including corned	Lb.	453	10,715	117	3,213
Total beef and veal	Lb.	15,371	31,703	2,216	6,878
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	9,167	13,341	1,280	4,100
Bacon	Lb.	7,522	103,734	1,123	19,342
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	17,607	86,827	3,431	20,639
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire	Lb.	26	64,804	6	13,828
Pickled or salted	Lb.	27,403	73,940	3,412	12,407
Canned	Lb.	4,526	154,010	1,311	51,665
Total pork	Lb.	66,251	501,656	10,363	21,981
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	476	967	86	182
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	2,174	2,868	536	781
Sausage, canned	Lb.	2,145	247,711	529	90,145
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	2,165	3,896	474	1,084
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured	Lb.	4,732	6,630	562	1,200
Canned, incl. canned poultry	Lb.	12,649	44,061	3,246	16,862
Total meats	Lb.	105,963	839,492	18,012	229,113

Continued-

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-June, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes .	Lb.	25	82	39	82
Sausage casings	Lb.	8,058	10,546	3,800	5,575
Gelatin	Lb.	1,872	2,266	593	1,376
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	187,102	664,066	13,287	78,364
Oleo oil	Lb.	710	3,075	59	395
Oleo stock	Lb.	1,624	1,936	120	209
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	8,530	11,186	738	1,494
Tallow	Lb.	3,167	3,025	157	289
Other animal oils and fats	Lb.	7,561	8,683	688	1,105
Total oils and fats	Lb.	208,694	691,971	15,049	81,856
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmfld.:					
Cotton (500 lb.):	Bale	1,253	1,202	66,942	96,512
Linters (500 lb.):	Bale	30	41	639	1,007
Fruits and fruit juices:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets	Bskt.	53	522	72	675
Apples in boxes	Box	761	1,061	1,306	2,023
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	18	49	70	165
Berries	Lb.	6,142	9,562	524	879
Grapefruit	Box	808	864	1,152	1,443
Lemons and limes	Box	500	531	1,462	1,670
Oranges and tangerines	Box	4,172	4,564	8,469	10,394
Grapes	Lb.	61,046	64,203	1,934	2,716
Pears	Lb.	23,565	23,431	886	1,022
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	2,667	15,744	170	1,868
Apricots	Lb.	2,908	14,624	333	1,744
Prunes	Lb.	38,035	202,101	1,724	11,859
Raisins	Lb.	86,332	101,333	3,968	5,578
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	704	1,757	43	126
Apricots	Lb.	610	6,040	58	506
Fruits for salad	Lb.	3,312	4,115	536	489
Grapefruit	Lb.	480	1,273	30	104
Peaches	Lb.	3,963	17,962	381	1,584
Pears	Lb.	2,447	16,759	216	1,434
Pineapples	Lb.	1,585	1,916	121	179

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-June, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year beginning July a/		Value	
		Quantity			
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits and fruit juices, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Fruit juices-					
Grapefruit	Gal.	2,429	2,971	728	975
Orange	Gal.	387	1,054	272	1,256
Pineapple	Gal.	623	387	295	263
Other fruit juices	Gal.	814	1,562	528	1,693
Nuts:					
Pecans-.....	Lb.	c/ 269	---	c/ 94	---
Shelled	Lb.	e/ 183	31	e/ 66	13
Unshelled	Lb.	e/ 2	53	e/ b/	11
Walnuts-.....	Lb.	c/ 3,323	---	c/ 313	---
Shelled	Lb.	e/ 27	147	e/ 12	68
Unshelled	Lb.	e/ 503	3,663	e/ 47	443
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	638	1,548	336	1,282
Biscuits and crackers	Lb.	4,354	8,477	296	1,479
Buckwheat, grain	Bu.	17	b/	11	b/
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn, grain	Bu.	21,564	19,846	14,509	17,644
Corn meal	Bbl.	76	94	282	416
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	21,866	20,221	14,791	18,060
Corn cereal foods, ready to eat	Lb.	2,464	1,854	260	221
Hominy and corn grits	Lb.	11,190	13,955	216	355
Malt	Bu.	1,485	2,060	1,901	2,930
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain	Bu.	158	604	93	330
Oatmeal	Lb.	19,766	75,085	1,366	3,543
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	1,256	4,775	1,459	3,923
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	23,484	20,096	487	560
Milled, brown, screenings, etc.	Lb.	378,702	444,411	12,503	24,156
Flour, meal, and polish	Lb.	50	792	2	39
Rye, grain	Bu.	245	23	236	48
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain	Bu.	10,810	12,632	7,926	11,625
Wheat flour-.....					
Wholly of U. S. wheat	Bbl.	4,854	3,043	17,169	13,441
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,475	1,943	6,286	8,306
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	6,329	4,986	23,455	21,747
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	40,557	36,064	31,381	33,372

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-June, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:					
Feeds: (2,240 lb.)					
Hay	Ton	5	3	101	84
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Cottonseed cake and meal	Ton	1	1	27	32
Linseed cake and meal	Ton	3	6	94	223
Soybean oil-cake meal	Ton	20	19	550	728
Other oil cake and meal	Ton	2	1	55	13
Total oil cake and meal ...	Ton	26	27	726	996
Oils, vegetable:					
Expressed oils and fats-					
Cocoa butter	Lb.	9,782	6,632	1,465	1,605
Coconut oil, crude	Lb.	46,406	6,329	1,565	496
Coconut oil, refined	Lb.	19,987	9,471	1,031	997
Cooking fats other than lard.	Lb.	3,860	2,706	353	413
Corn oil, edible	Lb.	218	311	20	54
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	2,830	1,552	157	189
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	12,914	6,243	905	894
Linseed oil	Lb.	5,262	41,285	486	5,125
Soybean oil, edible	Lb.	16,007	5,962	1,183	739
Vegetable soap stock (incl.					
ined. olive oil and other).	Lb.	9,302	3,336	370	293
Essential or distilled oils-					
Citrus oils	Lb.	353	374	658	853
Peppermint oil	Lb.	261	232	765	1,016
Spearment and other mint oils	Lb.	36	35	80	97
Other natural essential, etc.	Lb.	1,130	1,061	1,904	2,326
Blended, compounded or mixed					
perfume-flavor oils	Lb.	615	797	1,716	2,916
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	5,077	32,392	82	1,071
Other oilseeds	Lb.	9,205	13,372	324	792
Seeds, field and garden:					
Alfalfa	Lb.	958	964	182	284
Kentucky blue grass	Lb.	1,022	2,949	177	412
Red top	Lb.	806	1,210	79	121
Red clover	Lb.	790	7,980	113	1,532
Other clover	Lb.	2,625	3,475	375	704
Timothy	Lb.	7,841	11,978	371	883
Other field and grass seeds ...	Lb.	9,033	15,342	951	2,088
Flower seeds	Lb.	191	142	189	150
Vegetable seeds	Lb.	4,275	6,193	2,072	3,742
Total seeds, field & garden .	Lb.	27,541	50,233	4,509	9,916
Sugar	Ton	60	132	3,785	11,188

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-June, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	135,517	253,765	32,784	68,252
Burley	Lb.	4,885	5,592	1,187	1,387
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee ..	Lb.	11,575	7,544	2,138	1,320
Dark Virginia	Lb.	3,004	3,163	689	706
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	1,906	1,614	628	589
Green River	Lb.	502	315	63	45
One sucker leaf	Lb.	1,094	184	101	22
Black fat, waterbaler, & dk.Af.	Lb.	3,602	2,827	775	652
Cigar leaf	Lb.	555	1,756	348	610
Perique	Lb.	22	769	10	233
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	162,662	277,529	38,723	73,816
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	Lb.	16,964	1,476	367	108
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (including snap) .	Lb.	4,672	4,934	231	319
Beans, dried-	Lb.	c/ 25,033	---	c/ 953	---
Seed	Lb.	e/ 957	1,064	e/ 71	121
Other	Lb.	e/ 47,342	231,589	e/ 2,247	11,077
Onions	Lb.	52,612	55,686	1,132	1,493
Peas, green	Lb.	1,390	1,106	74	76
Peas, dried-	Lb.	c/ 10,582	---	c/ 639	---
Seed	Lb.	e/ 1,273	4,302	e/ 101	379
Other	Lb.	e/ 6,476	36,579	e/ 406	2,161
Peppers	Lb.	662	1,061	35	64
Potatoes, white	Lb.	149,703	155,707	1,901	2,807
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	25,719	25,447	951	1,232
Other fresh vegetables		g/	g/	3,764	4,952
Vegetables, canned-					
Baked beans & pork and beans.	Lb.	4,843	88,610	241	5,470
Tomatoes	Lb.	21,765	107,389	1,050	5,597
Other canned veg. and juices.	Lb.	28,233	80,127	2,464	6,522
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	231,993	229,396	6,941	8,191
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) ..	Lb.	29,709	27,961	972	1,051
Glucose, dry (grape sugar)	Lb.	12,073	14,946	617	760
Hops	Lb.	9,031	10,158	3,379	4,663
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	4,982	5,265	2,150	2,434
Total principal agri. products ..				326,842	982,807
Other agricultural products				22,979	49,123
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				349,821	1,031,930
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ..				3,959,262	6,332,752

a/ Corrected to September 12, 1942. Total agricultural for May and June estimated. See Note, page 456. b/ Less than 500. c/ July-December. d/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1942. e/ Six months, January-June. f/ Prior to January 1, 1941, excludes the weight of sheep and goat skins which were reported in pieces only. g/ Reported in value only.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
1940-41 and 1941-42

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ..	No.	105	77	1,406	1,332
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	405	372	5,818	6,365
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ...	No.	11	17	806	1,494
Other cattle	No.	163	267	9,496	17,706
Total cattle, dutiable ..	No.	684	733	17,526	26,897
Cattle, free (for breeding) ...	No.	15	16	1,645	2,220
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	6,249	2,895	490	272
Horses	No.	4	5	1,387	745
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	1,811	16,465	376	2,638
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	36,412	31,885	1,946	5,483
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	2,289	436	723	150
Cheddar	Lb.	601	5	102	1
Other cheese	Lb.	19,423	15,327	3,488	3,072
Total cheese	Lb.	22,313	15,768	4,313	3,223
Cream	Gal.	1	1	2	1
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated	Lb.	4	30	b/	7
Dried and malted	Lb.	27	60	11	8
Whole, skimmed and buttermilk	Gal.	16	11	3	2
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	313	10,094	69	1,694
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	13	45	5	18
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	2,557	1,769	390	487
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	291	287	71	172
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	12	0	1	0
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb.	6,423	3,797	11,860	10,150
Feathers, crude	Lb.	10,818	5,598	3,303	2,865
Hides and skins, agricultural c/	Lb.	474,071	533,547	58,452	84,093
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	26,690	33,563	1,953	2,944
Pickled or cured	Lb.	1,448	10,322	117	1,530
Canned, including corned	Lb.	62,467	123,819	6,819	18,070
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen	Lb.	29	262	3	16

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
1940-41 and 1941-42 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS- Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:					
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen	Lb.	10,974	1,483	1,787	294
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	1,159	324	366	105
Other pickled or salted	Lb.	373	426	92	93
Poultry and game	Lb.	440	564	178	100
Other meats-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	3,379	3,810	520	567
Canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	41	125	12	21
Total meats	Lb.	107,000	174,698	11,847	23,540
Sausage casings	Lb.	16,899	23,319	5,842	6,715
Tallow	Lb.	5,560	76,241	164	3,479
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond for carpets	Lb.	472,803	562,360	117,565	153,777
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, unmanufactured:					
Cotton and linters- (478 lb.)					
Cotton	Bale	203	293	10,750	15,841
Linters	Bale	247	225	3,489	4,495
Other fibers- (2,240 lb.)					
Flax	Ton	2	6	1,034	3,591
Hemp	Ton	1	2	287	751
Jute and jute butts	Ton	56	80	5,617	9,617
Fruits:					
Apples, green or ripe	Bu.	588	11	686	19
Berries, natural or in brine ..	Lb.	3,873	5,061	282	456
Currants	Lb.	1,252	279	67	22
Dates	Lb.	44,789	18,162	1,949	938
Figs	Lb.	1,570	181	109	18
Grapes	Cu. ft.	284	281	468	498
Limes	Lb.	4,026	3,536	101	115
Olives, in brine	Gal.	7,018	4,928	5,502	4,308
Pears, green, ripe, or in brine	Lb.	15,427	6,572	442	231
Pineapples-					
Fresh		d/	d/	963	546
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	83,806	6,332	4,131	2,218
Raisins	Lb.	129	114	17	14
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	1,234	1,690	472	1,067
Barley malt	Lb.	41,039	13,679	899	581

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
1940-41 and 1941-42 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year beginning July a/ Quantity : Value			
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,718	609	655	402
Corn meal	Lb.	5	53	b/	1
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	1,718	610	655	403
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	10,213	1,389	3,660	556
Oatmeal	Lb.	123	13	12	b/
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	10,220	1,389	3,672	556
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy	Lb.	985	90	39	5
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	4,545	3,030	139	109
Patna	Lb.	3,168	6,380	89	213
Broken	Lb.	14,280	1,399	217	29
Flour, meal, polish and bran	Lb.	242	120	15	7
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,392	8,758	687	4,386
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	3,237	1,785	2,038	1,145
Other wheat grain	Bu.	165	1,699	123	1,290
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	1,870	2,754	1,405	2,103
To other countries	Bu.	5,460	9,158	3,741	6,326
Total wheat, grain	Bu.	10,732	15,596	7,307	10,864
Wheat flour- (196 lb.)					
For domestic use	Bbl.	26	38	60	158
Free in bond for export	Bbl.	36	b/	81	1
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	62	38	141	159
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	11,024	15,576	7,448	11,023
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried ... (2,240 lb.)	Ton	17	14	411	498
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation	Ton	440	215	6,983	4,826
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	68	112	1,269	2,408
Total bran, shorts, etc.	Ton	508	327	8,252	7,234
Hay	Ton	28	5	256	49

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
1940-41 and 1941-42 - Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds and fodders, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb.	204,653	67,104	980	497
Cottonseed	Lb.	121,393	73,118	760	324
Linseed	Lb.	1,177	122	8	1
Soybean	Lb.	19,644	0	246	0
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	32,495	17,286	181	193
Total oil cake and meal ..	Lb.	379,362	157,630	2,175	1,515
Hops	Lb.	3,706	448	1,608	276
Nuts and preparations		d/	d/	15,351	16,345
Oils, vegetable:					
Carnauba wax	Lb.	19,343	19,613	10,457	13,221
Coconut oil	Lb.	371,927	258,579	7,691	10,528
Corn oil	Lb.	830	1,253	26	57
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	6,164	31,043	202	2,464
Linseed oil	Lb.	69	56	5	7
Oilcica oil	Lb.	22,322	23,253	2,811	3,336
Olive oil-					
Edible	Lb.	21,697	6,399	3,031	1,479
Inedible	Lb.	14,843	3,103	979	354
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	0	425	0	30
Palm oil	Lb.	254,968	241,226	3,536	5,473
Peanut oil	Lb.	1,576	4,456	140	360
Perilla oil	Lb.	9,321	3,416	894	341
Rapeseed oil	Gal.	1,755	2,704	763	1,390
Soybean oil	Lb.	2,846	2	106	b/
Tung oil	Lb.	52,495	36,302	10,800	7,822
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels	Lb.	87,107	66,473	2,397	2,885
Castor beans	Lb.	307,785	387,728	5,305	9,375
Copra	Lb.	555,991	360,990	5,662	8,920
Flaxseed	Bu.	11,198	23,232	9,037	20,947
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	26,443	2,782	159	44
Poppyseed	Lb.	2,349	2,550	236	243
Rapeseed	Lb.	4,359	2,152	92	52
Sesame seed	Lb.	9,220	9,743	303	449
Soybeans	Lb.	71	28	4	2
Seeds, except oil seeds		d/	d/	1,772	3,670
Spices (supplementary)	Lb.	15,215	12,558	2,316	2,142

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
1940-41 and 1941-42 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Sugar and molasses:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb)	Ton	3,513	2,736	136,912	129,681
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption.	Gal.	331,359	325,988	15,906	27,714
Other molasses & sugar sirup	Gal.	11,727	12,082	1,912	1,450
Total molasses	Gal.	343,086	338,070	17,818	29,164
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf for cigar wrappers	Lb.	2,205	2,679	3,306	4,271
Cigar leaf (filler)-					
Unstemmed	Lb.	3,296	2,694	1,576	1,749
Stemmed	Lb.	9,756	10,842	6,213	6,793
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed	Lb.	52,004	47,851	24,765	22,330
Tobacco leaf, unmf., total.	Lb.	67,261	64,066	35,860	35,143
Scrap tobacco	Lb.	9,881	6,589	1,575	1,332
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	701	314	19	6
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	9,646	10,654	386	426
Green or unripe	Lb.	4,214	3,425	118	93
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried.	Lb.	11,450	9,944	445	433
Garlic	Lb.	6,467	5,730	499	388
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	10,964	10,847	393	348
Onions	Lb.	1,464	5,196	28	111
Peas, except cowpeas-					
Dried	Lb.	1,162	1,485	36	43
Green or unripe	Lb.	2,173	1,061	106	45
Potatoes, white	Lb.	55,820	35,544	656	616
Tapioca, crude, flour and prepared	Lb.	352,369	143,603	7,322	6,913
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	132,781	137,085	3,430	3,980
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	110,602	140,318	851	1,372
Vegetables canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	89	19	26	6
Peas	Lb.	16	b/	1	b/
Tomatoes	Lb.	1,871	11,025	95	467
Argols, tartar, & wine lees, crude	Lb.	23,563	17,518	3,363	3,312
Wines	Gal.	2,201	1,195	5,273	2,950
Total principal supplementary agricultural products				599,483	728,880
Other supplementary agricultural				28,404	38,070
Total supplementary agricultural products				627,887	766,950

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
1940-41 and 1941-42 - Continued

Commodity imported <u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year beginning July a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Silk, raw	Lb.	47,719	4,445	124,368	12,377
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	Lb.	177,175	132,408	36,710	31,566
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	51,658	42,623	29,623	29,115
Coffee	Lb.	2,534,621	1,660,517	160,496	193,302
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	891,138	370,132	41,649	25,318
Tea	Lb.	101,687	94,429	22,783	31,746
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (comp.)		d/	d/	14,233	15,543
Oils, essential and dist. (comp.)		d/	d/	6,421	10,943
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	95,769	116,987	12,647	17,812
Fibers, unmfed.: (2,240 lb.)					
Crin vegetal	Ton	3	1	107	50
Istle or Tampico	Ton	8	23	647	2,584
Kapok	Ton	10	16	2,006	3,777
Manila or abaca	Ton	70	79	7,353	11,325
New Zealand fibre	Ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and henequen	Ton	131	162	9,758	15,051
Other comp. vegetable fibers	Ton	18	26	1,530	2,543
Total comp. vegetable fibers	Ton	240	307	21,401	35,330
Rubber and allied gums:					
Rubber, crude-					
Guayule	Lb.	9,310	10,448	908	1,138
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	62,994	65,415	12,400	14,078
Other rubber, crude	Lb.	2,043,181	1,727,969	359,398	317,167
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	2,115,485	1,803,832	372,706	332,383
Allied gums-					
Gutta balata	Lb.	1,528	2,740	349	775
Jelutong or pontianak	Lb.	19,064	13,343	2,898	2,102
Gutta percha and other guttas	Lb.	4,853	3,813	954	776
Total allied gums	Lb.	25,445	19,896	4,201	3,653
Total principal complementary agricultural products				846,730	734,995
Other complementary agricultural				670	697
Total complementary				847,400	735,692
Total supplementary				627,887	766,950
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ...				1,475,287	1,502,642
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES.				2,808,920	3,073,881

a/ Corrected to September 12, 1942. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins" reported in pieces only. d/ Reported in value only.

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, adjusted for seasonal variation, June 1942, with comparisons

Commodity or commodity group	1942									
	June									
	1939	1940	1941	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
January 1924 - December 1929 = 100										
EXPORTS										
All agricultural commodities a/	42	41	41	39	30	39	67	55	75	
Cotton fiber, including										
linters	32	38	20	6	6	7	21	22	35	
All commodities except cotton	51	44	60	71	53	68	109	86	113	
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	46	69	59	39	27	39	65	71	131	
Fruits	107	57	60	79	39	44	61	68	95	
Wheat and wheat flour	49	13	19	27	23	26	21	16	13	
Grains, other than wheat										
and flour	26	78	31	49	25	29	57	33	35	
Pork, cured	24	3	37	65	49	56	73	39	111	
Lard, including neutral ...	35	20	31	40	51	117	130	80	127	
IMPORTS										
All agricultural commodities b/	96	102	138	103	101	78	71	58	66	
Complementary c/	105	112	140	99	121	86	66	42	51	
Supplementary c/	85	89	136	108	75	68	78	79	86	
Sugar	89	86	92	86	44	42	39	35	47	
Supplementary except sugar .	84	90	153	116	87	78	92	95	100	
Wool, excl. free for carpets	72	128	686	263	222	266	353	454	450	
Hides and skins	55	66	120	133	99	62	73	80	76	
Dairy products	38	33	16	46	47	47	45	35	31	
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	113	96	82	112	71	60	42	45	55	
Grains, grain products,										
and feeds	141	138	143	99	60	72	80	80	99	
Tobacco, leaf	80	78	82	70	61	70	71	64	81	

a/ Based on 74 classifications.

b/ Based on 122 classifications.

c/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, January-June
and June, 1941 and 1942 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-June		June	
		1941	1942	1941	1942
<u>Pork, cured:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Bacon and sides	Lb.	5,546	95,124	3,076	28,386
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	12,882	32,916	9,888	11,220
Total pork, cured	Lb.	18,428	128,040	12,964	39,606
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	105,998	377,194	20,101	81,659
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	236	566	26	6
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,719	3,216	269	1,270
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	111	185	13	72
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	16,935	2,838	6,283	763
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	219,224	235,387	28,215	8,400
Flour, meal, and polish	Lb.	9	318	1	0
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1	11	b/	0
Wheat-					
Grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	4,865	4,388	106	164
Flour, wholly of United States wheat.. (196 lb.)	Bbl.	2,556	1,494	458	233
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Fresh-					
Apples c/	Bu.	311	868	31	50
Pears	Lb.	2,601	2,839	76	16
Oranges and tangerines	Box	2,243	2,539	334	433
Grapefruit	Box	489	551	72	61
Grapes	Lb.	3,120	4,557	85	72
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	1,848	9,945	131	1,240
Apricots	Lb.	1,446	3,682	183	236
Prunes	Lb.	19,560	65,124	2,484	23,544
Raisins	Lb.	67,593	27,661	8,015	1,364
Canned pears	Lb.	1,007	2,976	186	260
<u>Tobacco, leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	80,535	101,449	13,254	31,227
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	5,008	2,718	295	535
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	9,663	5,837	1,367	621
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	95,206	110,004	14,916	32,383
Cotton, excluding linters(500lb.)	Bale	467	464	78	134

a/ Corrected to September 12, 1942.

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Specified agricultural products,
January-June and June, 1941 and 1942 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	January-June		June	
		1941	1942	1941	1942
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each	No.	72	47	11	10
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	269	229	14	24
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes	No.	5	8	1	2
Other cattle	No.	75	136	10	1
Total cattle (dutiable)	No.	421	420	36	37
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	6	6	1	1
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	6,196	68	2,022	1
Butter	Lb.	1,049	13,789	197	1,778
Cheese:					
Swiss	Lb.	841	173	32	19
Cheddar	Lb.	328	1	1	0
Other cheese	Lb.	10,024	6,773	1,404	1,010
Total cheese	Lb.	11,193	6,947	1,437	1,029
Eggs and egg products, dried	Lb.	1,103	684	150	22
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	12	0	0	0
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	Lb.	15,757	10,800	1,656	204
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	39,197	58,681	5,326	8,658
Pork, fresh and frozen	Lb.	8,915	16	796	0
Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Lb.	917	39	192	8
Tallow	Lb.	4,981	46,841	2,400	6,499
Wool, unmanufactured b/	Lb.	347,724	298,778	60,459	39,655
Grains:					
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	429	252	41	0
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	5,315	683	617	c/
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,332	224	230	0
Wheat d/ (60 lb.)	Bu.	3,151	1,052	602	1,034
Barley malt	Lb.	20,366	6,397	3,905	964
Oilseeds:					
Copra	Lb.	282,500	73,832	49,885	35,978
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,320	9,430	866	952
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	176,506	29,751	26,884	0
Palm oil	Lb.	130,508	63,600	14,294	0
Perilla oil	Lb.	3,988	831	969	0
Tung oil	Lb.	15,768	3,269	2,500	246
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	2,222	1,220	329	192
Molasses	Gal.	210,861	136,045	46,342	16,174

a/ Corrected to September 12, 1942. b/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. c/ Less than 500. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.

General Note

In the foregoing analysis and tables, the term "foreign trade" refers to trade between the United States (including the noncontiguous territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and, from January 1, 1935, to December 31, 1939, the Virgin Islands) and foreign countries. The Philippine Islands, and, prior to January 1, 1935, the Virgin Islands are included with foreign countries. Beginning January 1, 1940, trade with foreign countries through the customs district of Virgin Islands is not included in United States foreign trade statistics. Foreign trade does not include trade between continental United States and the noncontiguous territories.

In the classification of foreign trade into agricultural and nonagricultural groups, forest products and distilled liquors are considered nonagricultural.

In the classification of agricultural imports into supplementary and complementary groups, supplementary consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States; together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

Statistics of exports by country of destination and imports by country of origin are not included among the accompanying tables as in former annual supplements. This is in conformity with the decision of the Department to discontinue the publication of such statistics during the emergency in the interests of national defense.

In the absence of official figures for the total value of agricultural products for May and June, 1942, an estimate was made for these 2 months, based on the official records for more than 98 percent of all agricultural commodities, for which data were available. The remainder was calculated on the basis of figures for recent months. Final official figures will be available at a later date.

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